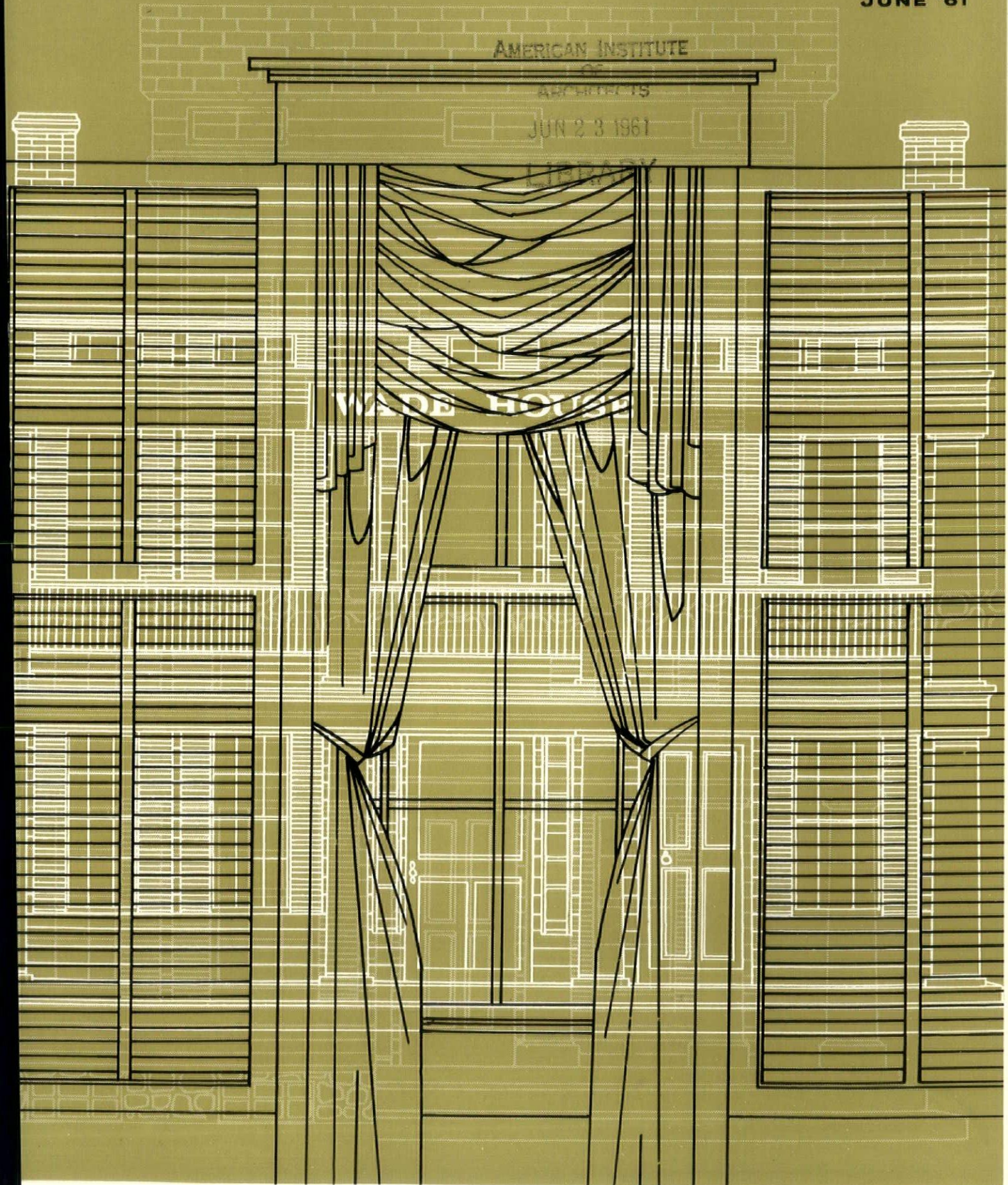


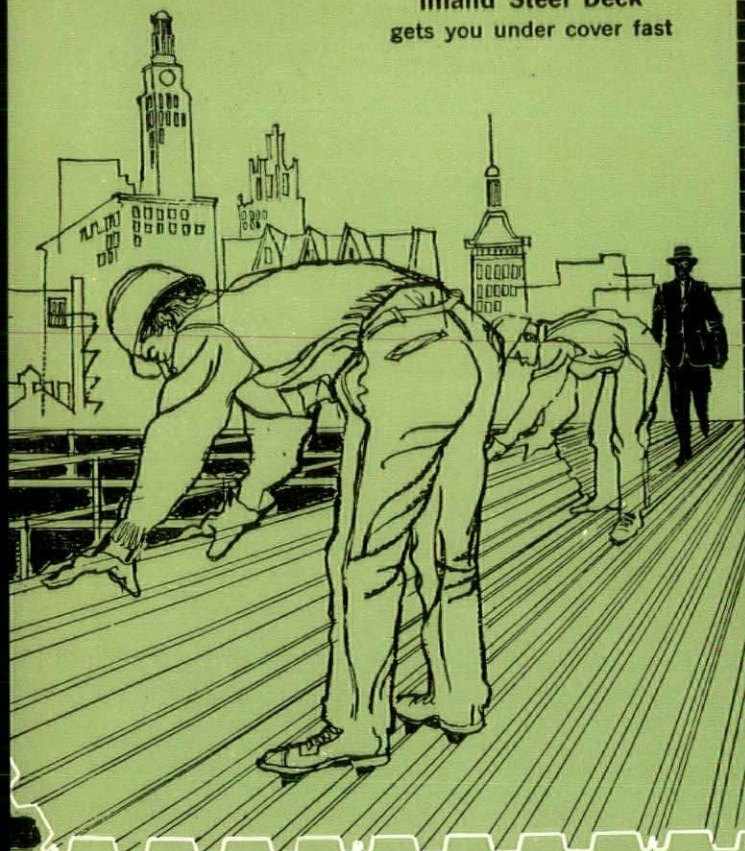
WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

JUNE '61

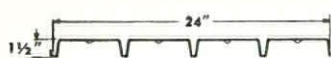


Inland Steel Deck
gets you under cover fast

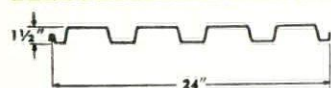
Inland Ribform
for poured construction



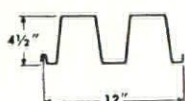
Steel deck or centering...you name it, INLAND has it!



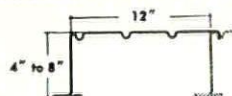
A-DECK — For purlin spacings not exceeding 8'4". Narrow ribs provide deck surface that supports the thinnest or softest types of insulation.



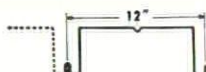
B-DECK — For spans to 10'0". Wide rib distributes metal for greater structural efficiency. Well suited for use as side wall panels.



C-DECK — Carries normal roof loads over spans up to 24'0". Used extensively in canopies.



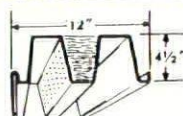
T-STEEL — New! Galvanized only. For clear spans to 32'0". Adaptable to acoustical and flush, luminous ceiling treatments. Provides superior diaphragm to resist seismic and wind loads.



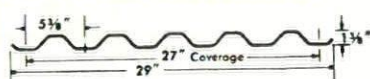
H-DECK — New! For simple spans to 20'0" — 3" and 4 1/2" depths. Especially practical to cover walkways in shopping centers, schools, other installations.



B-ACOUSTIDECK — Two-in-one panel combines steel roof deck with acoustical ceiling having Noise-Reduction Coefficient of .70. Used for spans to 10'0".



C-ACOUSTIDECK — Offers same Noise-Reduction Coefficient as B-Acoustideck. Can be used for spans to 24'0".



RIBFORM — High-tensile, galvanized steel form for concrete slabs over spans up to 8'0". Three types: Standard, Heavy-Duty, Super-Duty (shown).

Expansion projects and new buildings get under cover fast and economically, when you specify an Inland roof system.

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In concrete-over-steel construction, Inland Ribform supports wet concrete with minimum deflection. Rigid sheets are quickly and inexpensively attached to supports — in place, they provide a safe work platform for crews.

Write for catalog 248 — see Sweet's section 2i/Inl. For help on unusual problems, you can draw on the diversified experience of Inland sales engineers. Write or call your nearest Inland office.

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**INLAND STEEL
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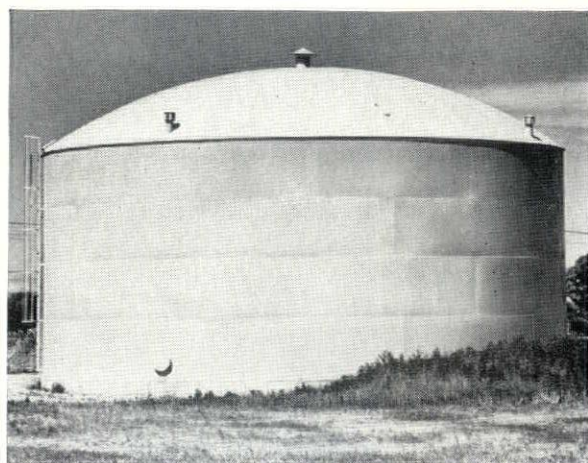
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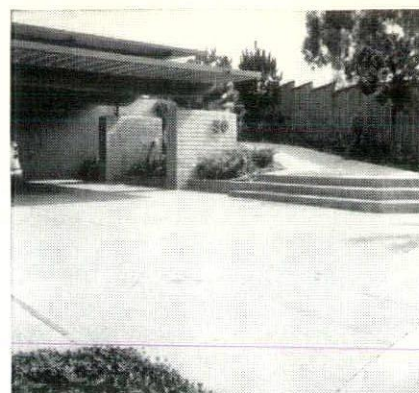
Landscape architects today find design ideas are practically unlimited with versatile concrete. Cast in place or precast . . . colored, textured or polished . . . modern concrete offers intriguing invitations to originality in sight screens, reflecting pools, patios and garden steps.

Make the most of your plans with the help of modern concrete.

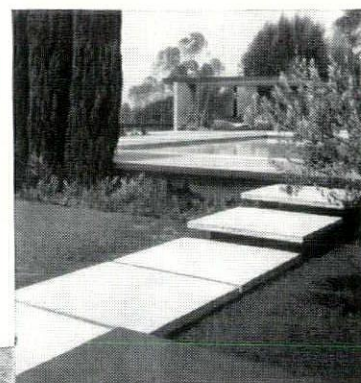
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

735 North Water Street, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

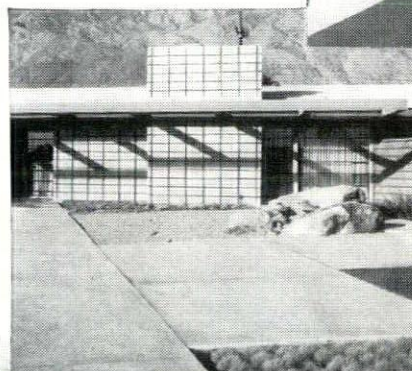
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete



Exposed aggregate driveway and entryway

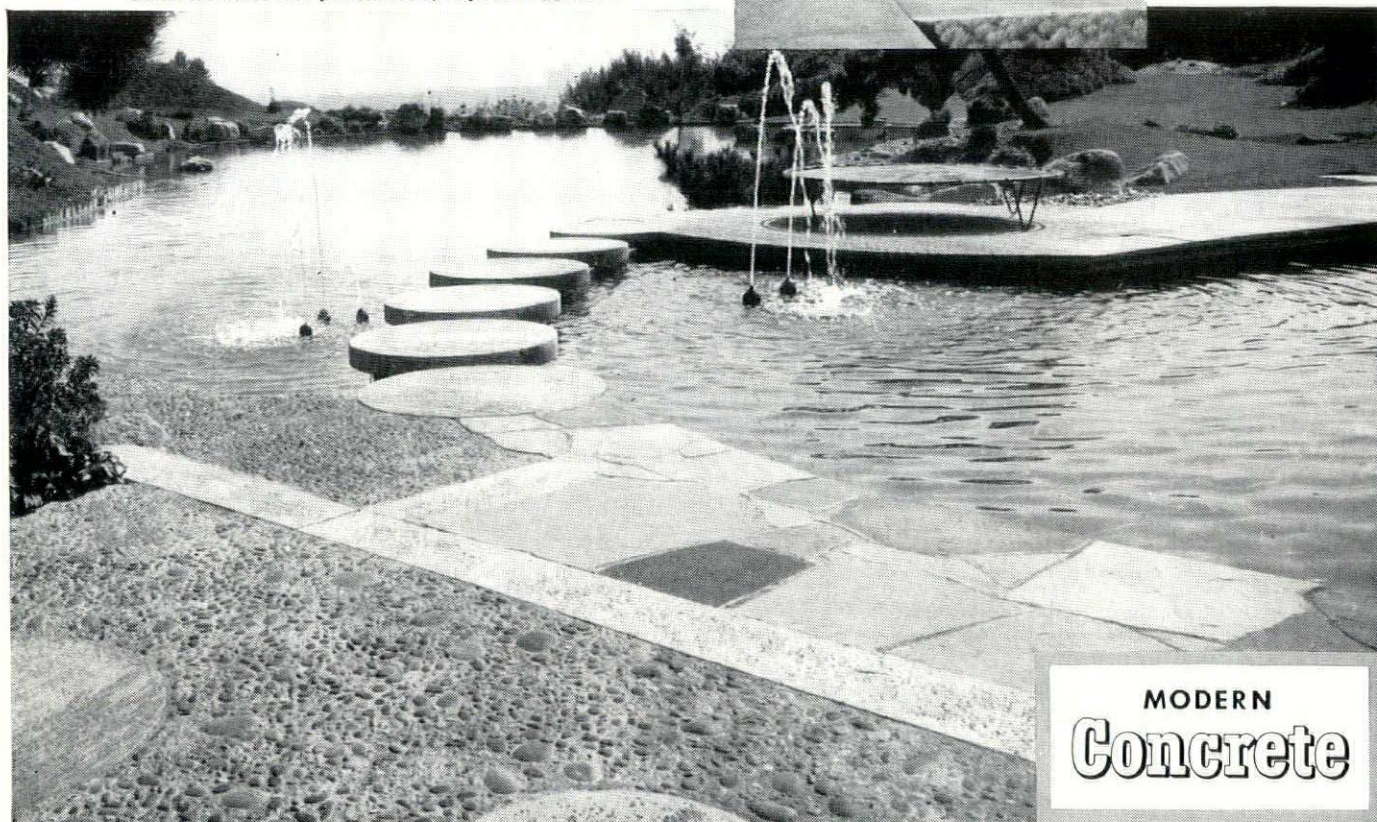


Steps of thin precast concrete



Textured concrete entrance walks

Concrete discs link platforms of exposed aggregate



MODERN
Concrete

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prestressed precast concrete floor and roof systems

Now greater flexibility and adaptability in design with new, longer span Spancrete! Larger prestressed strands with greater load-carrying capacities enable Spancrete's new 8" Series to support increased loads on longer spans. This has been accomplished without altering the dimensions of the standard 8" Spancrete prestressed concrete slabs.

SPANCRETE . . . FOR SPEED, STRENGTH AND SAVINGS!

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SAFE LOAD TABLE FOR 8" SPANCRETE SERIES WITH 2" CONCRETE TOPPING.*

ries	SPAN IN FEET																																	
	18'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	21'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	24'-0"	25'-0"	26'-0"	27'-0"	28'-0"	29'-0"	30'-0"	31'-0"	32'-0"	33'-0"	34'-0"	35'-0"	36'-0"	37'-0"	38'-0"	39'-0"	40'-0"											
408T	108	93	80	65	52	42	32	23																										
110T	142	125	110	95	82	70	58	48	39	30	22																							
112T	175	154	135	120	106	93	82	70	60	50	41	33	26	20																				
114T	210	185	164	146	129	115	102	90	80	70	60	52	43	35	28	22																		
116T	245	215	190	169	150	135	122	110	99	88	78	69	60	51	43	36	30	23																
118T	280	245	219	195	174	156	141	127	115	103	92	82	73	65	57	50	43	36	30	23														
201T	310	275	245	218	195	175	158	143	130	119	108	98	88	79	70	62	54	47	40	34	28	22												
22T	345	305	270	242	217	195	176	160	145	133	122	110	100	92	82	73	65	57	50	43	37	31	26											
24T	375	335	300	267	238	214	194	175	160	145	132	121	111	101	92	84	76	67	60	53	47	41	36											
26T	410	365	325	290	260	234	212	192	175	160	147	134	122	112	103	95	87	78	70	63	57	50	43											

* This is only a partial Load Table. Consult your Spancrete representative for full information.

longer span

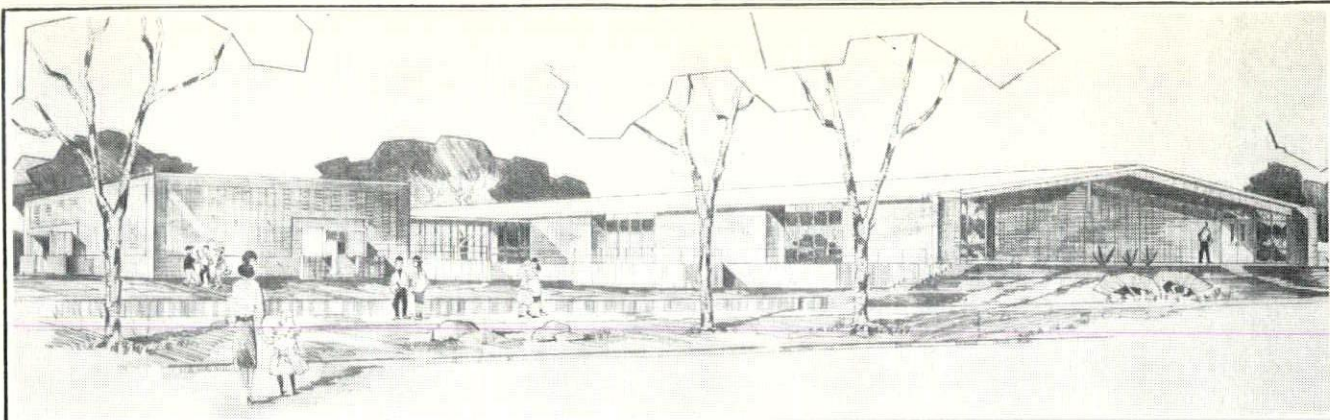
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WEST ALLIS CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.

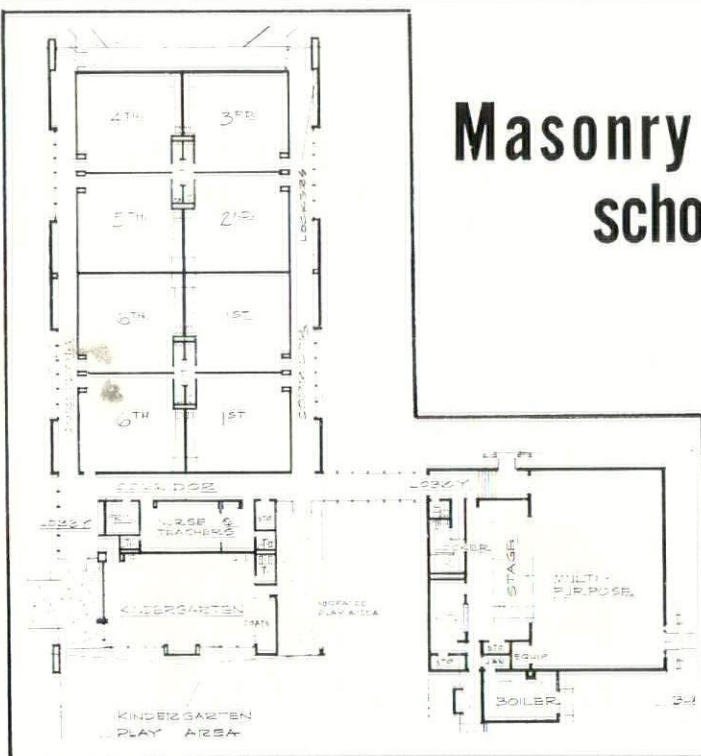
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Whittier Elementary School, Oskaloosa, Iowa
N. Clifford Prall, Architect
Sparks Construction Co., Oskaloosa, General Contractor



Masonry helps solve school design problems

Here was the problem facing N. Clifford Prall, Architect, in designing the Whittier Elementary School in Oskaloosa, Iowa. Heavy street traffic will be only 15 feet away from one side of the building; a play area will be right next to the building on the other side. Mr. Prall had to find a way of keeping the sound level to the minimum in the classrooms.

SOLUTION: Using a two building plan with the classrooms contained in the larger first unit, place the corridors along the exterior walls and the classrooms in the center.

The exterior face brick will be Oskaloosa Harvest Blend Triple Tex laid in stack bond with pattern brick projecting out $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The exterior multipurpose building walls are 12 inch face brick, back up tile and glazed face tile for spot color.

The interior exposed masonry walls and partitions use Ottumwa Ceramagaze Face Tile and Buff Velour Face Tile. Two courses of Des Moines Clay Glazed Provincials are used as a base in the corridors. Blush Grey Ceramagaze Face Tile are used as a wainscoat in contact areas; as full walls in service areas.

The interior classroom partitions are 8 inch exposed Buff Velour Face Tile.

For beauty, two Glazed Provincial piers are located on either side of the two main entrances of the multipurpose second unit. Glazed Provincials are also used in decorator panels on the exterior walls of the first unit.

This design shows both the versatility and practicability offered by the use of clay masonry.



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AWARD WINNING DESIGN

with

ALUMINUM



Colorful and exciting individual design treatments can be imparted when exposed structural steel is accented with handsome, versatile colored aluminum paneling.

DESIGNER — Charles Woehrl, Architect, Madison, Wisconsin
Yahara Elementary School, Stoughton, Wisconsin

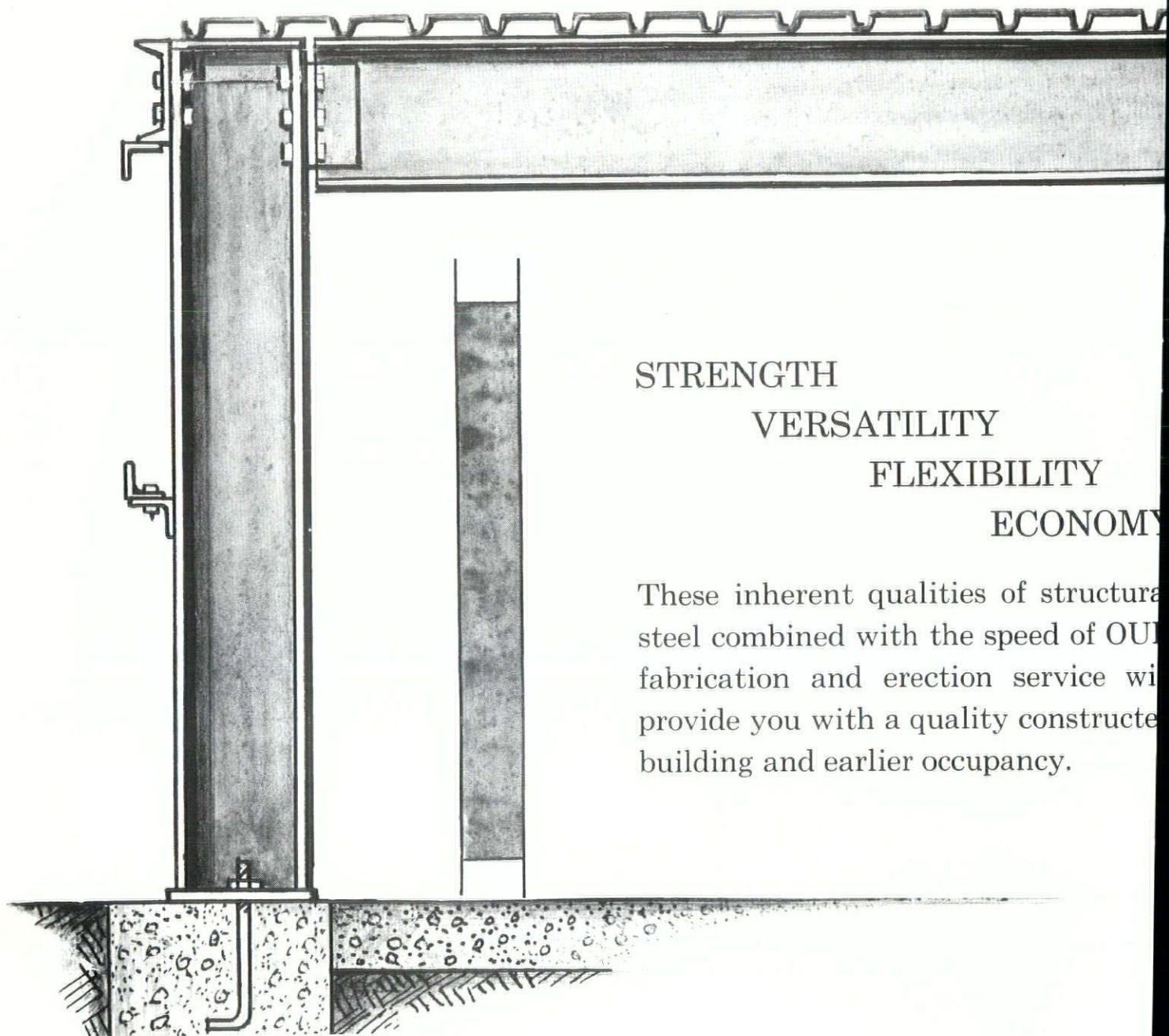
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BUILD *with* STEEL



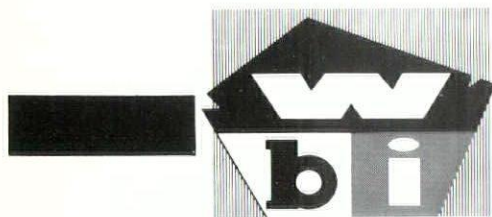
STRENGTH

VERSATILITY

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These inherent qualities of structural steel combined with the speed of OUR fabrication and erection service will provide you with a quality constructed building and earlier occupancy.



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ENGINEERS • FABRICATORS • CONSTRUCTORS • Steel and Aluminum Building Products

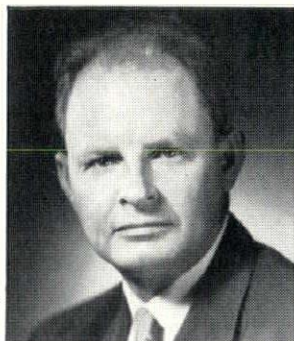


Selling Success!

Quincy Lee Concept home—two bathrooms and a powder room. Kohler fixtures in Quincy Lee homes are supplied by Hamilton Plumbing, Heating & Electric Co. of San Antonio.

TWO KOHLER BATHROOMS

in Quincy Lee homes



"The chief advantages are: (1) the two bath home is more convenient and better suited for growing families, (2) the buyer knows that the builder is planning for him, (3) there is a conscious status symbol effect, as in the swimming pool or second automobile."

—QUINCY LEE

Builder Quincy Lee, of San Antonio, Texas, decided there was no better way to attract home buyers than to provide the kind of convenience they want most, and the recognized quality that wins their confidence.

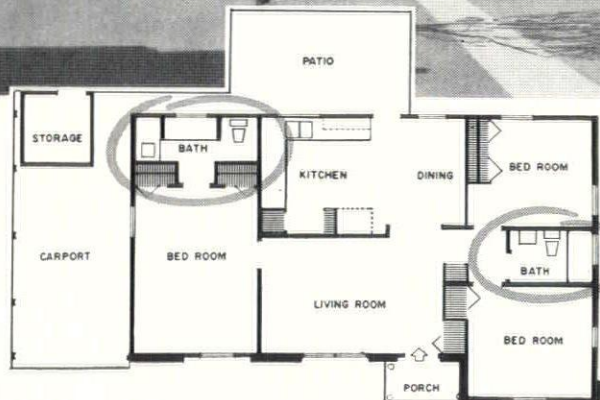
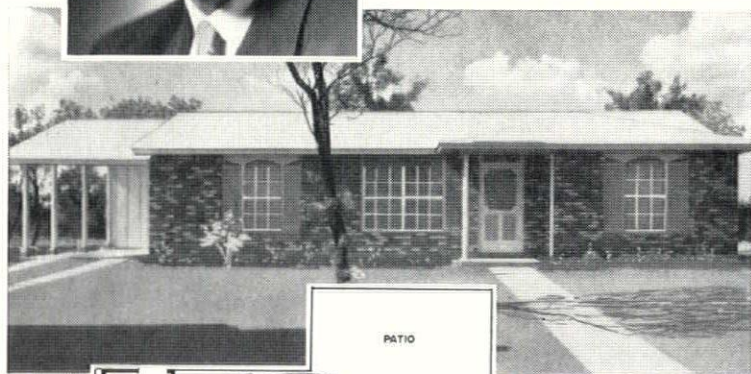
So he built homes with two bathrooms, and installed Kohler Plumbing Fixtures.

His sales proved how right he was!

Even in homes priced as low as \$11,000, Quincy Lee offers two Kohler bathrooms. Many of his Concept homes, starting at \$17,900, have two-and-a-half. Kohler Fixtures used, in white and color, include Minocqua baths; Chester, Tahoe and Radiant lavatories; Trylon and Wellworth closets.

More and more buyers want—and expect—multiple bathrooms. And Kohler Fixtures with All-Brass Fittings give unexcelled evidence of quality and value.

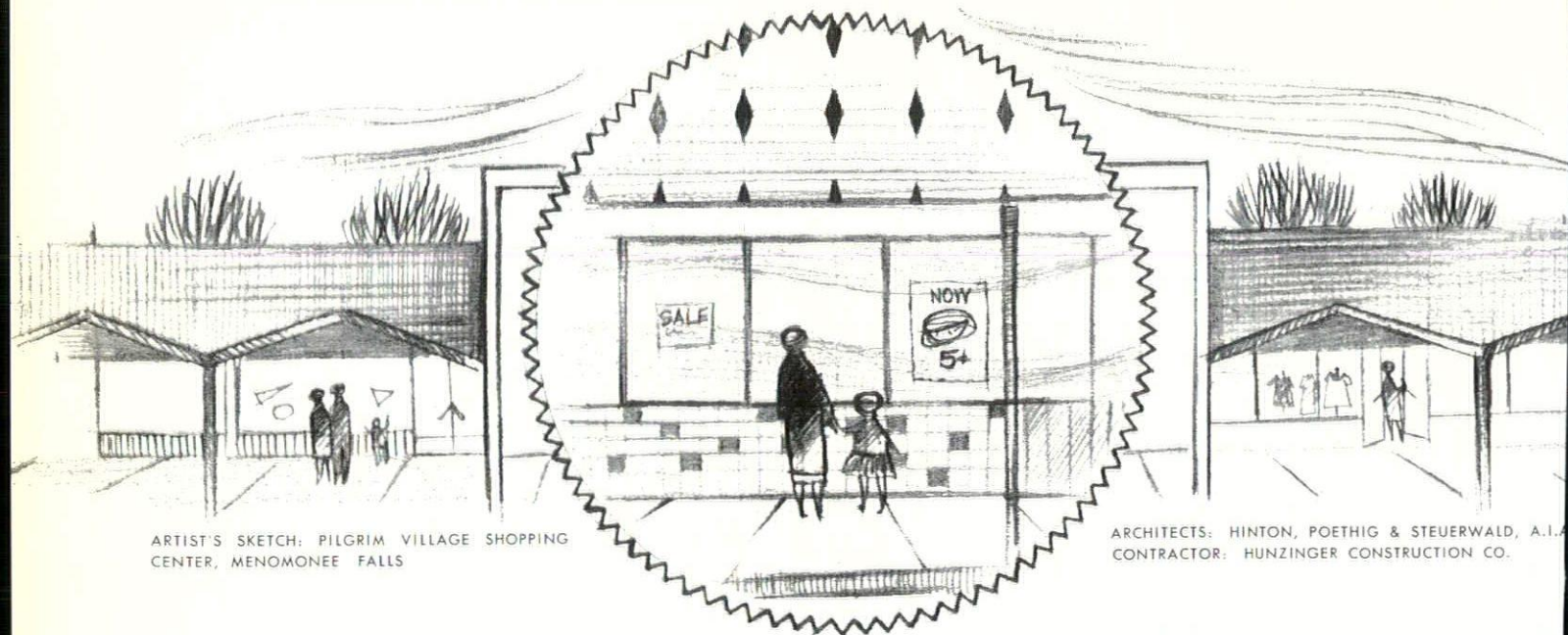
KOHLER Co. *Established 1873* KOHLER, WIS.



Note location of the two bathrooms in this plan for a one-story Lee Home.

KOHLER OF KOHLER

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ARCHITECTS: HINTON, POETHIG & STEUERWALD, A.I.A.
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ALWAYS GET THE BEST . . . concrete block is the answer

Design for permanence and low maintenance costs.

Shopping centers should be attractive too! With the many new shapes and sizes of concrete block being manufactured today, the uses of block in designing and constructing buildings are almost limitless.

Heating and cooling costs are reduced when using an insulating, lightweight concrete block. The acoustical properties of lightweight concrete block are also outstanding. It is frequently used as a backup material to gain the necessary acoustical and insulating qualities for a properly designed building.

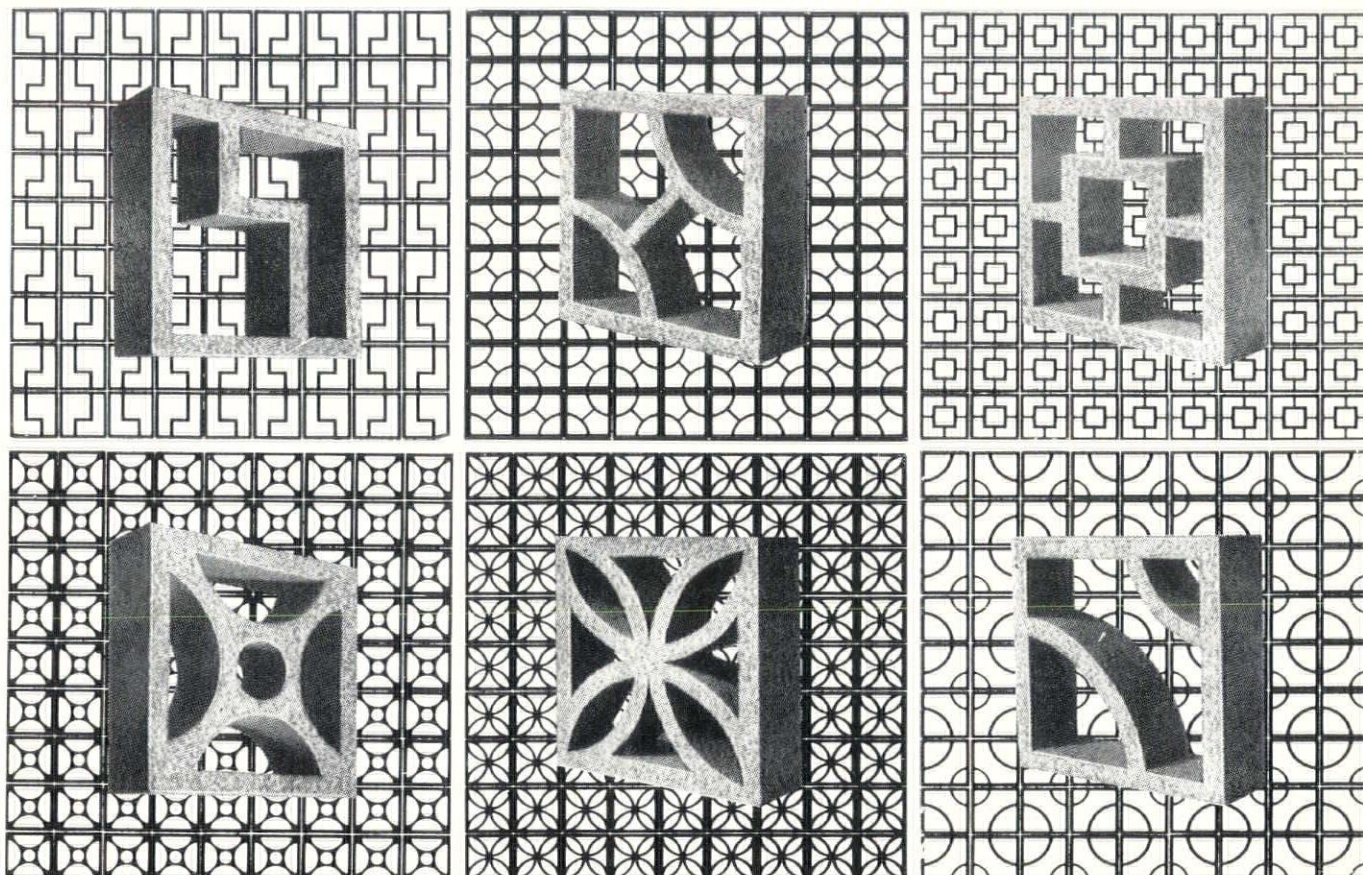
**FOR: LOW COST BEAUTY — PERMANENCE — LOW MAINTENANCE
FIRE RESISTANCE — SPECIFY CONCRETE BLOCK**

Your creativeness can achieve a "Wonderful New World of Concrete Block"

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View Lite



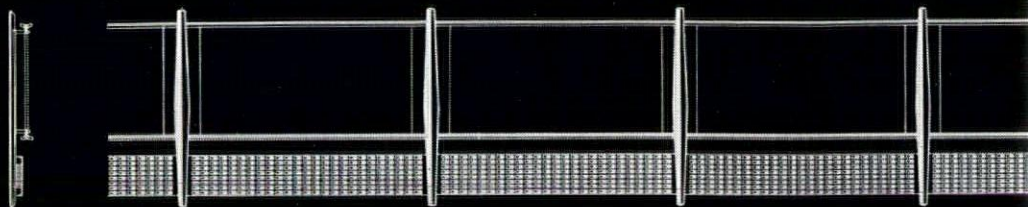
Whatever you may be designing . . . be it shop, home, commercial structure, industrial building . . . View-Lite won't let you down. This open-face block gives complete satisfaction in all respects . . . to all concerned . . . all the way down the line.

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These designs are found in Wisconsin **only at Best Block.**

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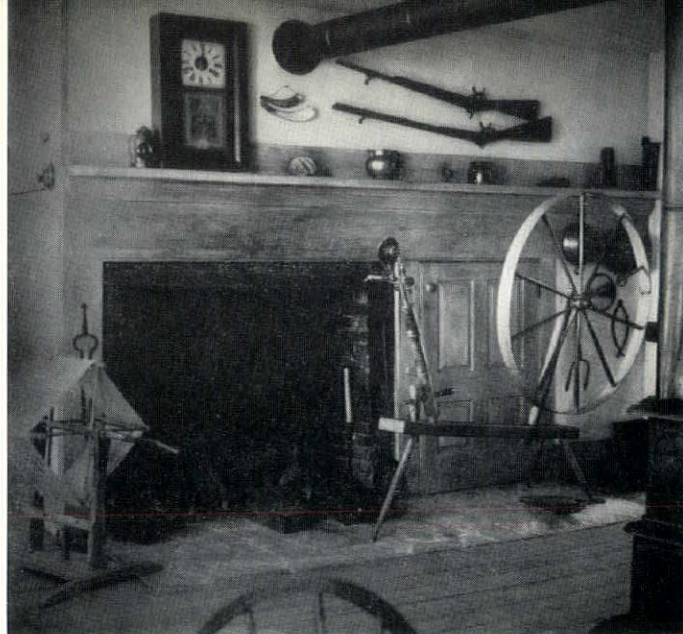
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The Old Wade House at Greenbush, a prize example of historic Wisconsin architecture, provides the theme for this month's cover. Restored in the original decor (above) the old stage coach inn has become a favorite Wisconsin tourist attraction.

THE ARCHITECT

JUNE 1961

To give credit where credit is due—those photos of the Wisconsin A.I.A. Convention in our last issue appeared through the courtesy of THE WESTERN BUILDER magazine, a mention that was inadvertently left out of the May Architect. This month there are two pages of candid photos of an A.I.A. Board meeting, another Honor Award design, and a gravel-stop roof edge detail growing out of the lengthy studies of a Madison committee of Architects, Engineers and Contractors.

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A MEETING OF THE BOARD

William Weeks, Sheboygan.



The Board of Directors of Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects recently established a new policy of inviting three Corporate Members to attend each regular Board Meeting. This action rejects a former firmly held precedent which advocated that all discussions and decisions of the Board were highly confidential.

The all-day sessions are held the second Friday of each month, alternating in the three division areas of the chapter. Invitations, originating from the Chapter Office, will be extended to members in the Division where the current meeting will be called to order.

Total time invested per Corporate Member will be one day for the year. This is an opportunity to become acquainted with the members of the Board of Directors and with the "whys and wherefores" of their policies. In the hope of better organizational interest and understanding, we encourage members to accept this invitation.

The photos here were taken at the May meeting.



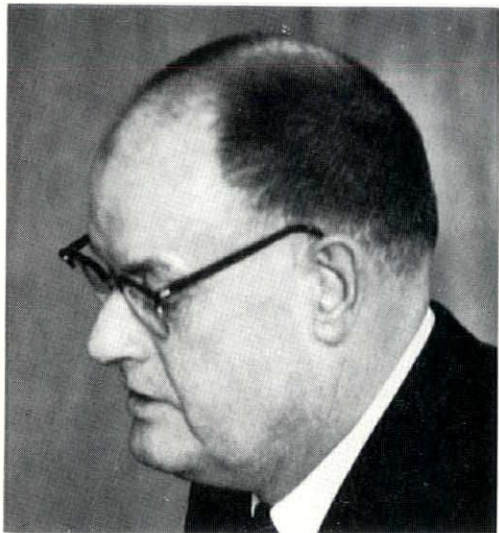
William Kaeser, Madison.

Guest Thomas Kemp with John Brust.

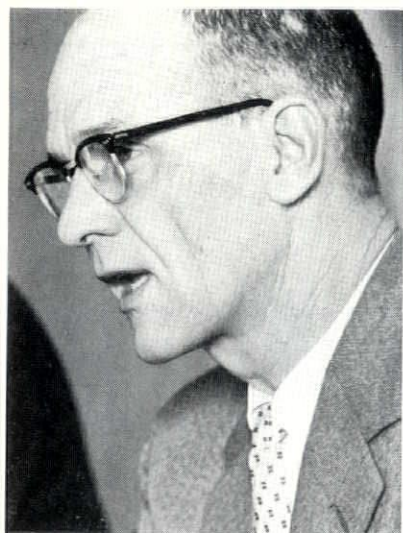
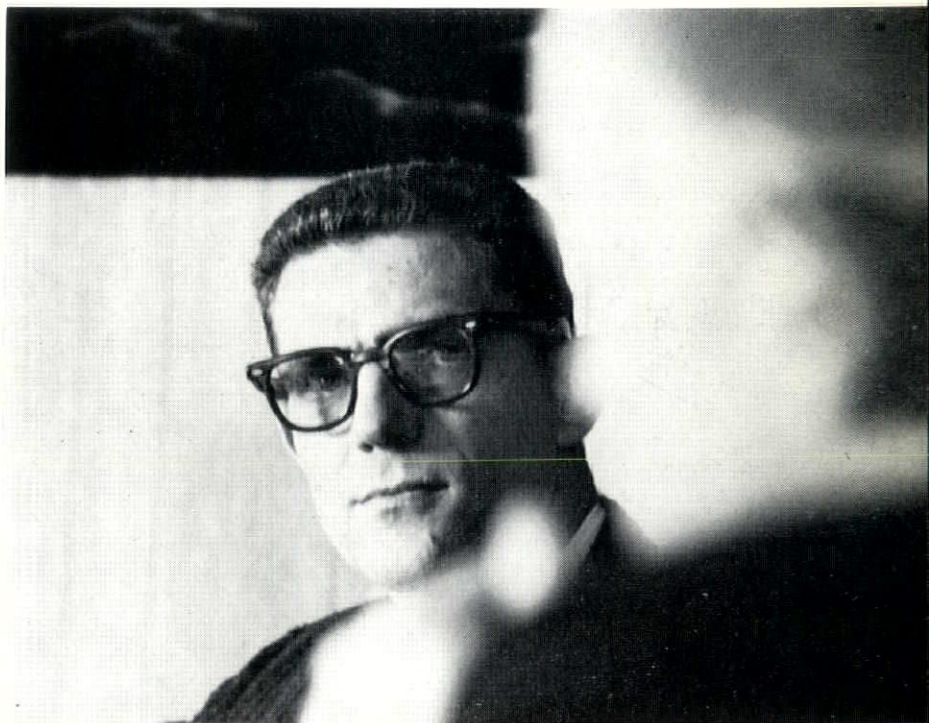


*Eugene Wasserman; Leonard Reinke,
Oshkosh; William Weeks.*

Chapter President Francis Rose, Milwaukee.



Guest Richard Scheife, Milwaukee.



Secretary-Treasurer John Jacoby.



Eugene Wasserman, Sheboygan.

RECOMMENDED ROOF-EDGE DETAILS

In the field of building design and construction, the subject of roof systems has yet to be exhausted, which may be more than can be said for some of the audiences and readers who have sought enlightenment on the subject.

This subject includes among other things: structural framing, roof deck, ceilings, vapor barrier, insulation, roofing, building elements and equipment above the level of the roofing, and the roof-edge, fascia, and cornice. By the very trend of buildings to become "flattened out", with a

larger roof area per square foot of floor area, the roof system is becoming an increasingly larger proportion of the total building cost. New problems are created, too, when the roof edge is brought nearer to the ground and, consequently, to the eye, and also when this results in an increased length of metal exposed to the elements.

With a lower-to-the-ground topic, then, there can be no doubt that the down-to-the-earth approach is needed!

In Madison, Wisconsin, during the past year, a down-to-the-earth committee consisting of Architects, Engineers and Contractors, with Craftsmen as advisers, has been concerned with one aspect of most building roof systems: the proper use of sheet and extruded metal in connection with built-up roofing. The purpose of this committee has been to produce results.

Why this concern? Well, the other day a Wisconsin representative for one of the well-known roofing manufacturers who offers bonded roofs stated, "About 85% of the complaints I climb on a roof to investigate turn out to be sheet metal roof-edge problems."

On the other hand, a successful sheet metal contractor recently complained, "It's getting so every time a roof-edge leaks we are expected to make it water-tight. We are having a difficult time convincing people that our materials were not intended to serve as part of the waterproofing membrane for a level or near-level roof."

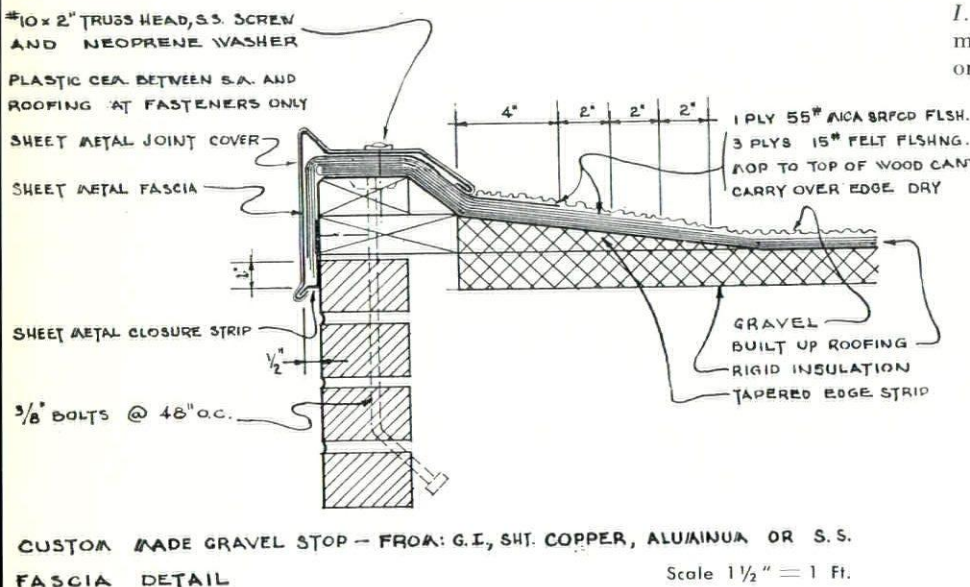
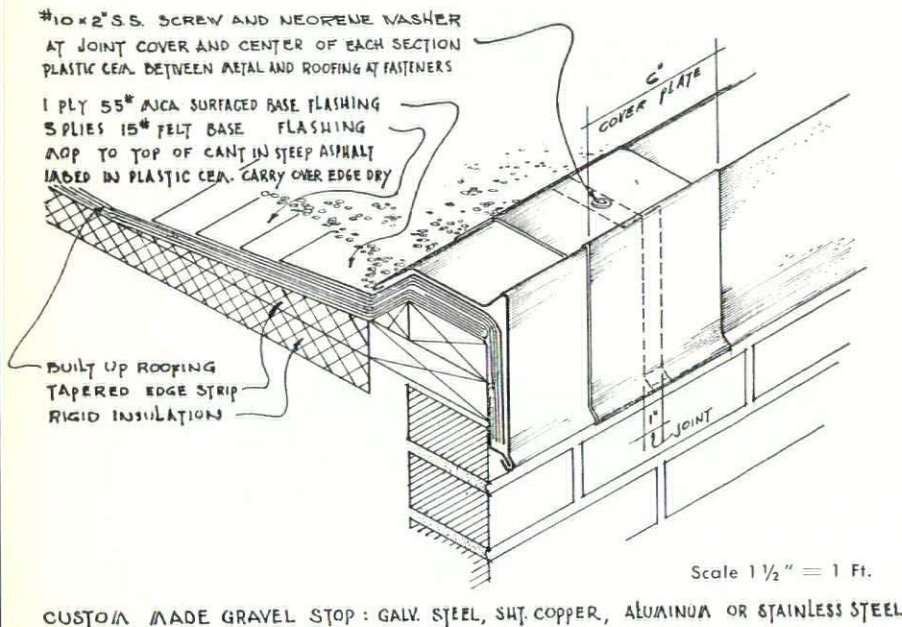
The resulting report follows.

While the committee has not limited itself to roof-edge details, this report is so limited, and, in fact, covers only the increasingly common raised gravel-stop type detail. The other two roof-edge types, the vertical roof interruption at parapets, curbs, or adjacent higher stories, and the roof-edge over which the roof water is to be drained, are not treated here.

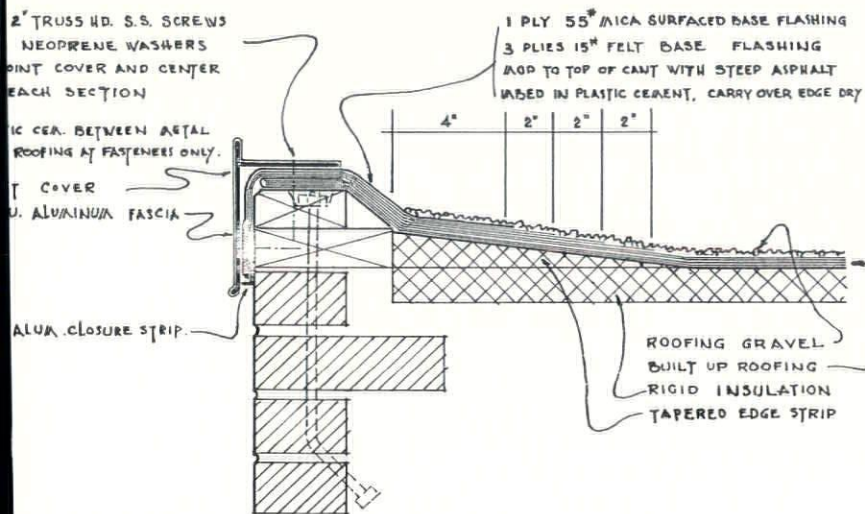
I. Troubles encountered in the design, construction, and maintenance of a variety of "gravel-stop" type roof-edge details on many public and private buildings:

(1) Metal longer than a few feet cannot be depended upon to keep water out of the built-up roofing system. Water gets through (a) at the metal-to-metal joint, (b) at the joint between the metal and the felts, (c) at the cracks opened eventually in the felts due to movement of metal. And, where metal is held in place with an unusual rigidity, tensile fracture in the metal itself has been observed. Details involving the possibility of water, snow, or ice standing against lengths of metal embedded in roofing are profuse in the industry today. Needed: a way of eliminating the waterproofing problem, on flat roofs, from an otherwise impressive list of services performed by metal.

(2) Even where the water, snow, or ice does not touch the metal, but may stand against roofing or flashing materials which conceal metal to which they are fastened or adhered, the movement of the metal may open cracks in the roofing eventually. Proper, closely-spaced nailing



or screwing of such metal securely to some substantially anchored element of the structure, coupled with thorough embedding in mastic, all as shown on many widely cir-



ROOFED ALUMINUM GRAVEL STOP

Scale 1 1/2" = 1 Ft.

culated details today, certainly will postpone such cracking, if actually accomplished. However, the design and construction difficulties involved are too readily handled some easier, but ineffective, way. Needed: a detail which is as easy to design and build properly as improperly. (A big order!)

(3) Too many gravel-stop details have, when leaks occurred, permitted the roofer or his manufacturer's bondsman to blame the metal work, and the metal worker to return the favor, both often with sufficient justification for one reason or another as to place the final burden

on neither. One reason for this is difficulty of properly timing the two (and sometimes more) trades with each other and with the weather. Needed: way of avoiding this divided responsibility.

(4) Flat roofs with low, raised roof-edges too often fail to prevent water in sizeable quantities from pouring over the edge under extreme conditions of rain, wind, or melting. Needed: reduction of objectionable water drip-page to an acceptable minimum.

(5) Although it is possible to prevent bitumen drippage using present gravel-stop details, this, too, is an added complexity, that of folding back a dry felt or two over the edges of the mopped roofing felts, and is easily neglected.

(6) Even after the need in (4) above is met, by an adequately raised roof-edge, there remains the possibility, however remote, of overflowing water. This should not be permitted to ride against metal and thus work its way into wood blocking, roofing insulation, or wall, soffit, or ceiling construction. Needed: a safety overflow for the dwarf roof-edge corresponding to the scupper for the parapet.

(7) Felts, particularly where folded or bent, and ended, such as at roof edges, need all the protection from the elements and human beings they can be given, at this point of early failure. Details have previously left the ends of the commonly used 15-pound roofing felts exposed to view and to standing water. Fibrous, bitumen-impregnated felts are adversely affected, and rather quickly, by excessive abrasion, sun, oxidation, and wetting-and-drying cycles. Needed: a detail which avoids or substantially reduces such exposure.

(8) On any building expected to outlast its roofing, it is common sense to design any metal components having similar anticipated longevity so that they may be removed and re-used at the time of re-roofing. Accordingly, this has been the intent of many designs. Unfortunately, they are too often unsuccessful; labor costs today often make it more economical to scrap the old metal; and when it is re-used it is too often at a sacrifice in quality because difficulties in its removal and re-installation deform it from its only proper shape. Needed: easy removal and replacement without damage.

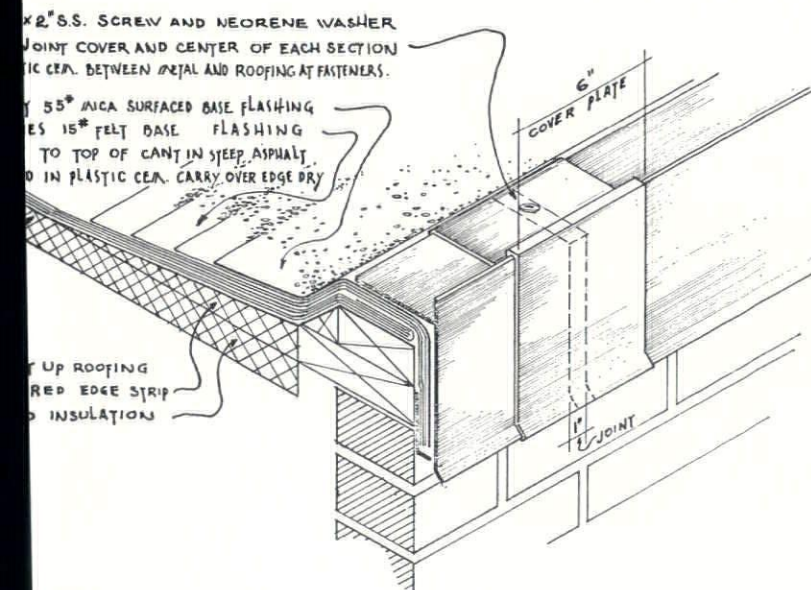
(9) Too many present-day roof-edge sections are not originally designed for ease of installation and are not drawn to large enough scale to permit the designer to study or show adequately numerous details which, by how they are handled during actual construction, may mean the success or failure of the design.

(10) One of the weakest points in built-up roofing is where the composition base flashing begins. Needed: a means of raising this lap joint above standing water.

II. Solution offered. The foregoing, while probably incomplete, is a formidable list. Yet the committee is proud to present a detail which it feels meets all of the above problems squarely (and still manages to leave room for improvement).

It should be pointed out that this is not an experimental design or a theoretical set of cost figures. Several thousand lineal feet of this roof-edge are now in place on numerous Wisconsin buildings, the first installation known to the committee being in its 4th winter when this is written. The cost data has been prepared as of the year 1960 by a group of sheet metal contractors several of whom had previously installed metal roof-edges per this or similar design.

(Continued on Page 18)



ROOFED ALUMINUM GRAVEL STOP

Scale 1 1/2" = 1 Ft.

Please refer to sketches. Details have been prepared utilizing sheet metal, and also utilizing extruded metal. Joints can be 8 ft. to 10 ft. apart—use standard lengths of whatever metal you select. Fascia pattern and width can be varied of course, so long as bottom closure strip laps down over exterior wall 1" minimum. No fasteners are needed in face of fascia if gauge is increased as fascia is made wider. 45° cant can be of insulation material. Where there is possibility of roof deck moving with respect to the wall, this is of course reason to extend roof deck to carry anchor bolts and wood blocking with it; fascia can then be widened if necessary.

Basic Principles — IMPORTANT — In adapting the accompanying sketches to your own special designs, do not omit studying the following list of underlying reasons for each essential feature of the committee's recommended details. These reasons — both logical and empirical — are not always self-evident. A slight change of detail could introduce trouble. (The numbering corresponds to the trouble list in part I):

- (1) Metal is not depended upon to keep water out of the roofing system.
- (2) Metal is kept free of felts and bituminous materials, except at center of each length, so that it can slide independently when it moves due to extremes in temperature.
- (3) Principle of undivided responsibility — note that the detail makes it possible for the roofer to leave the job with a permanently water-tight, completed roof, while the sheet metal worker can make his fascia installation in one trip later on at his own convenience.
- (4) It is important that the roof edge be 3" to 4" minimum above adjacent flat roof areas to keep objectionable water drippage or overflow to an acceptable minimum. In this connection, it is recommended that roof drains be recessed or installed in a sump to insure satisfactory roof drainage.
- (5) Built-up roofing is mopped only to top of 45-degree cant, thus preventing bitumen from dripping along face of building. Felts and composition flashing from cant on out and down can be laid dry, or in cement, or hot-mopped, and then nailed. If mopped, melting point of asphalt must be high.
- (6) Other felts and composition flashing are carried over edge and down to point where, in the rare event of overflow of water, it will pass down building face harmlessly.
- (7) Metal fascia is used as a protective cover for felts. The upturned top edge, no longer needed to stop gravel, is retained to provide for alignment of the fascia when the joint covers are installed, and is bent back at a 45-degree angle for ease of shop fabrication and also to act as a stiffener against ladders.
- (8) Metal fascia-and-guard, or "gravel stop", is removable, like an access panel, readily facilitating roofing inspection, maintenance, or replacement.
- (9) Continuous metal strip, or wood shoulder, at bottom of fascia, must be designed to:
 - (a) Provide 1/2" or more space as required for felts;
 - (b) Provide fascia alignment;
 - (c) Eliminate fastening screws in face of fascia;
 - (d) Permit escape of any water overflow under the metal fascia;

(e) Prevent upward-blowing rain or snow from finding its way over top of masonry; and actual installation and design drawings must be made accordingly. Drawings should be to scale of 3"=1'-0" or larger. Cooperation from roofer will permit installation of this metal strip after roofing.

- (10) The tapered edge strip raises base flashing above normal water or ice level and also reduces likelihood of water being blown over edge of roof. It is pre-fabricated of the roof insulation material, to allow solid, smooth construction free of voids, felt-shearing joints, and numerous other disadvantages of wood, masonry, or field-fabricated fiber. Its slope should not exceed approximately 1" in 12", for built-up roofing using coal tar pitch or "special bitumen". Although some details are being tried using a tapered edge strip having 3" or more of slope, and 36" width, without any cant, the present recommendation is to retain a 45-degree cant at least 1 1/2" high, and preferably more, to allow some flexibility for the oft-encountered movement of roofing felts.

III. Installed Costs. 1960 comparative installed costs of metal fascia per attached sketches are as follows:

Extruded aluminum, 6-inch face	100%
Same, anodized	120%
.051 aluminum	80%
Same, anodized	98%
16 ounce copper	81%
Same, lead-coated	91%
24 gauge stainless, 18-8-2B	103%
Same, each gauge heavier, add	15%
24 gauge Galvanized Iron	44%
Same, each gauge heavier, add	15%

Committee Members:

Clifford J. Reuschlein, Engineer, Exec. V. President, Hyland-Hall & Co., Contractors (originator and informal chairman of the committee)
Fritz Wolff, Partner and Mgr., Sheet Metal Dept., Wolff, Kubly, & Hirsig, Contractors
Ray Pinther, President, Southern Wisconsin Roofing Co., Contractors
Emil Korenic, A.I.A. Architect, John J. Flad and Associates, Architects (preliminary sketches)
Roger McMullin, A.I.A. Architect, Weiler & Strang & Associates, Architects (final sketches and publication)
Ralph Vogel, Engineer, Vice Pres., Vogel Bros. Building Co., Contractors
Robert Kendall, Engineer, Acting Chief of Civil Engineering Division of State of Wisconsin Bureau of Engineering (author of article)

Credit is also due to:

Edward R. Stege, Exec. Sec'y., Mechanical Contractors' Association, who sponsored the committee
Henry Beyler, Sheet Metal Superintendent, Hyland-Hall & Co.
Irv Langer, Owner, Langer Roofing and Sheet Metal Co. Contractors, Milwaukee
Roger Riedel, Roofing Superintendent, State of Wisconsin Bureau of Engineering
Roger C. Kirchhoff, former State Architect
John J. Glaettli, Jr., former Deputy State Chief Engineer

Comments will be welcomed and may be addressed to THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT, 781 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee 2, Wis. They will be published in future issues.

CLINTON MOCHON

Clinton Mochon is an architect registered in Virginia and Wisconsin and President of the Southeast Division and a member of the State Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

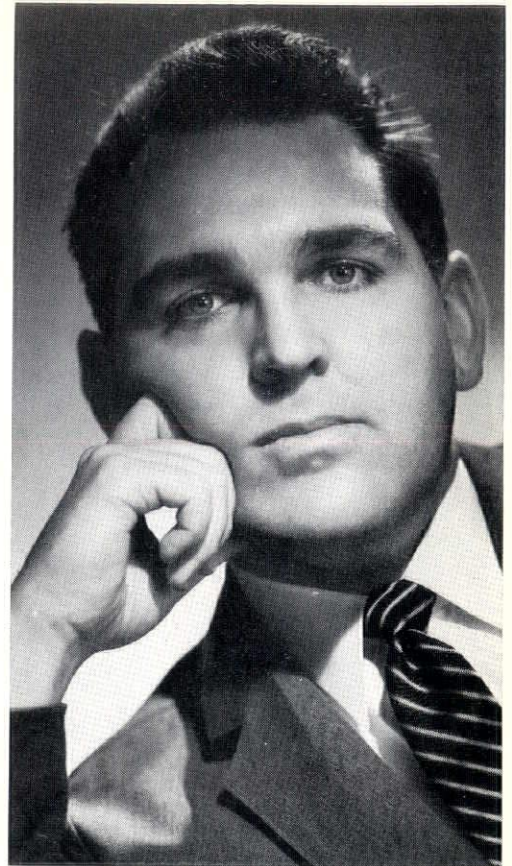
He received his Bachelor Degree and Masters Degree in Architecture from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York State and studied at the University of Berne in Switzerland. He also attended Cranbrook Academy and studied planning under Eliel Saarinen.

He taught Architectural Design at the University of Texas and was an Assistant Professor of Architecture at the University of Virginia for five years. Examples of his designs have been published in Germany, France, and the United States.

He received the Palmer Ricketts award for Architectural Design and has received four of the last sixteen Honor Awards of Merit for Architectural Design given by the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

In 1959 he also won an Architectural Design Citation Award for residential design in the State of Wisconsin awarded by American Home Magazine.

He is presently the Architect in the firm of Schutte, Phillips, and Mochon.



HONOR AWARD:

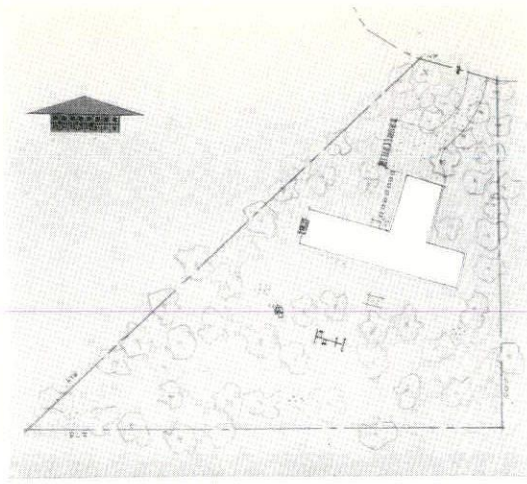
RESIDENCE for the CLINT MOCHON FAMILY

Design Problem: — To select a site with the proper orientation, size, shape and setting for a contemporary home. After the site was chosen, the problem was to erect a shelter to meet the specific family living requirements for a young architect, his wife and children, ages 4½, 3, and 1½.

Design Solution: — The site is a heavily wooded, pie-shaped ¾ acre lot, located in a subdivision in Wisconsin. The short end of the lot faces north and to the road. The basic design approach of the home was simple and straight-

forward, to close it off to the northern winds and the road and to open practically the entire house to the garden side and to the south. This provides the maximum amount of privacy and open living for the family and, in the winter, sun enters every room in the house, making for a feeling of cheerfulness and pleasantness. There is sufficient solar gain to appreciably reduce the heating costs during the winter months.

Essentially the home was designed for family living with



CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE:

Floor slab on grade

Laminated wood beams

3" wood deck

Double glazing (no storms)

Pecky Cypress exterior and interior — no maintenance

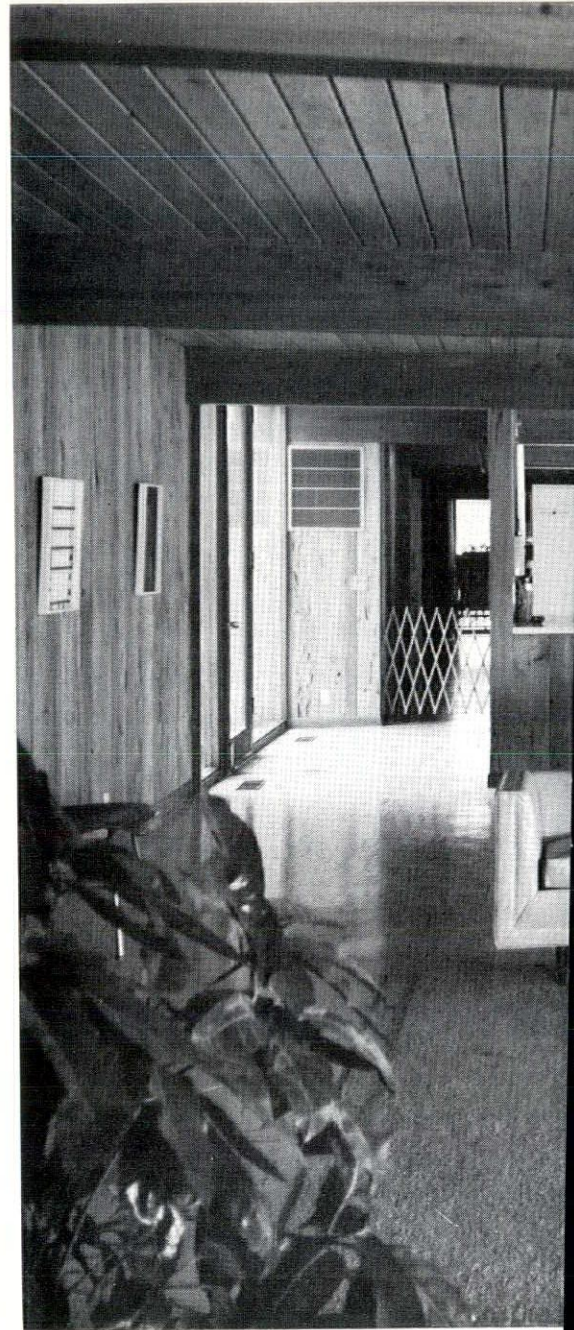
Vinyl asbestos floors

Ceramic tile baths

Built-up composition roof

The selection of materials was based on cost and a minimum of maintenance.

Pecky Cypress was installed and left in its natural state.

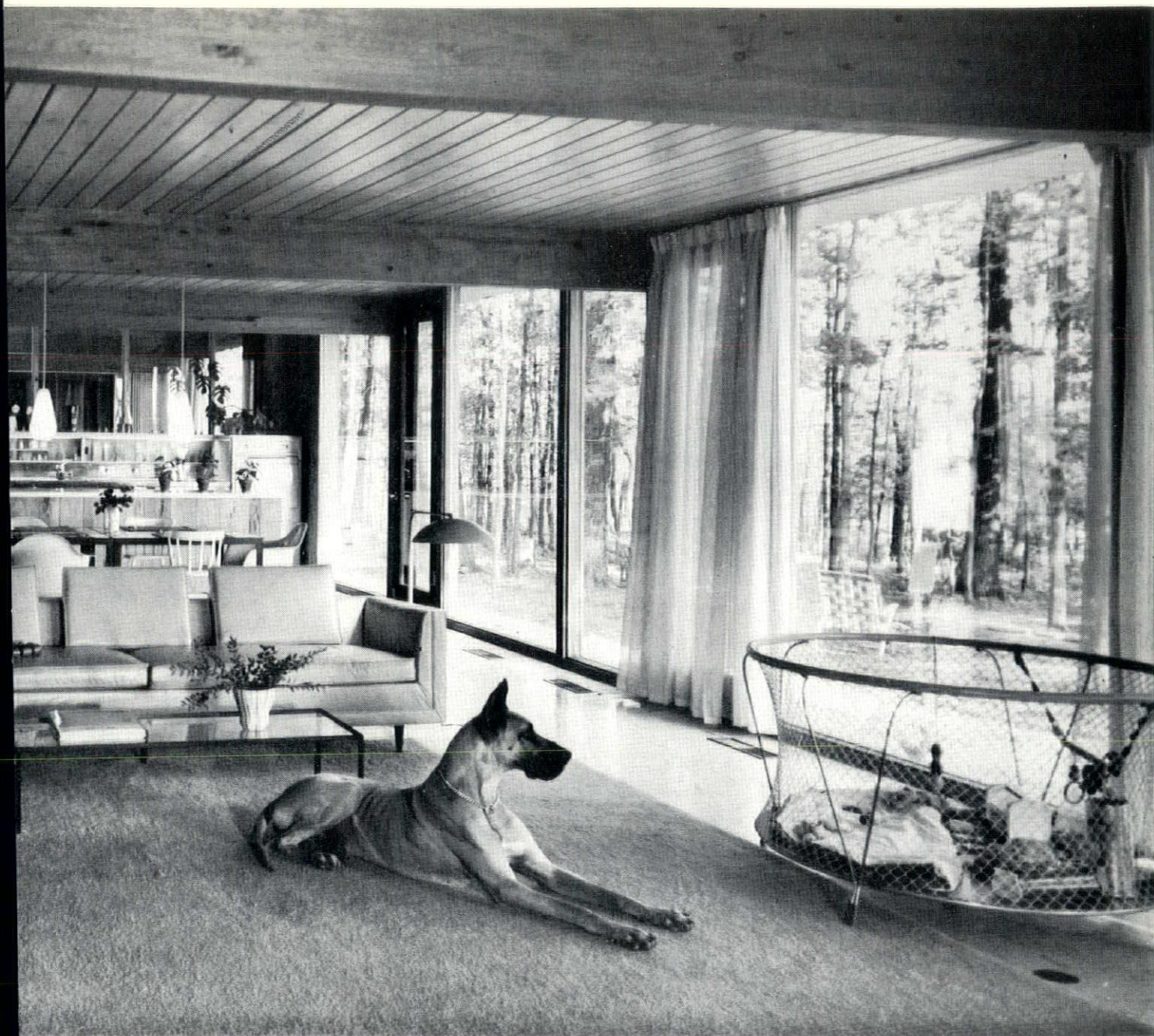


the combination of kitchen, living and dining rooms. This large room allows for the family group to be together and live as a unit. It also makes for ideal entertaining of large and small groups.

Visual supervision of the children by the mother is extremely well controlled from the kitchen work area. An example of this is the visual control from the kitchen into

the combination playroom-bedrooms as well as to the outside play area.

The master bedroom is located for privacy and is used during the day for sewing, ironing, etc. The children's bedroom is utilized to a maximum by converting it into a large bedroom-playroom with the use of folding doors. This has worked ideally and the children have direct access



from this room to outside play. Their bathroom is also directly accessible to this room. This plan not only utilizes every square foot of the bedrooms to a maximum but also the corridor area as such is reduced and incorporated into the play area. In the future as the children grow older these folding doors could be replaced with fixed partitions if so desired.

The master bathroom is a combination bath and laundry. It is a large room and has glass floor to ceiling into a private garden.

There are no operating windows in the house, every room has a door to the outside which also acts as a window for ventilation. Hardware permits the door to be locked in any position, with a screen door on the outside.



The design closes off the house to the northern winds and the road, while opening practically the entire house to the garden side and to the south.



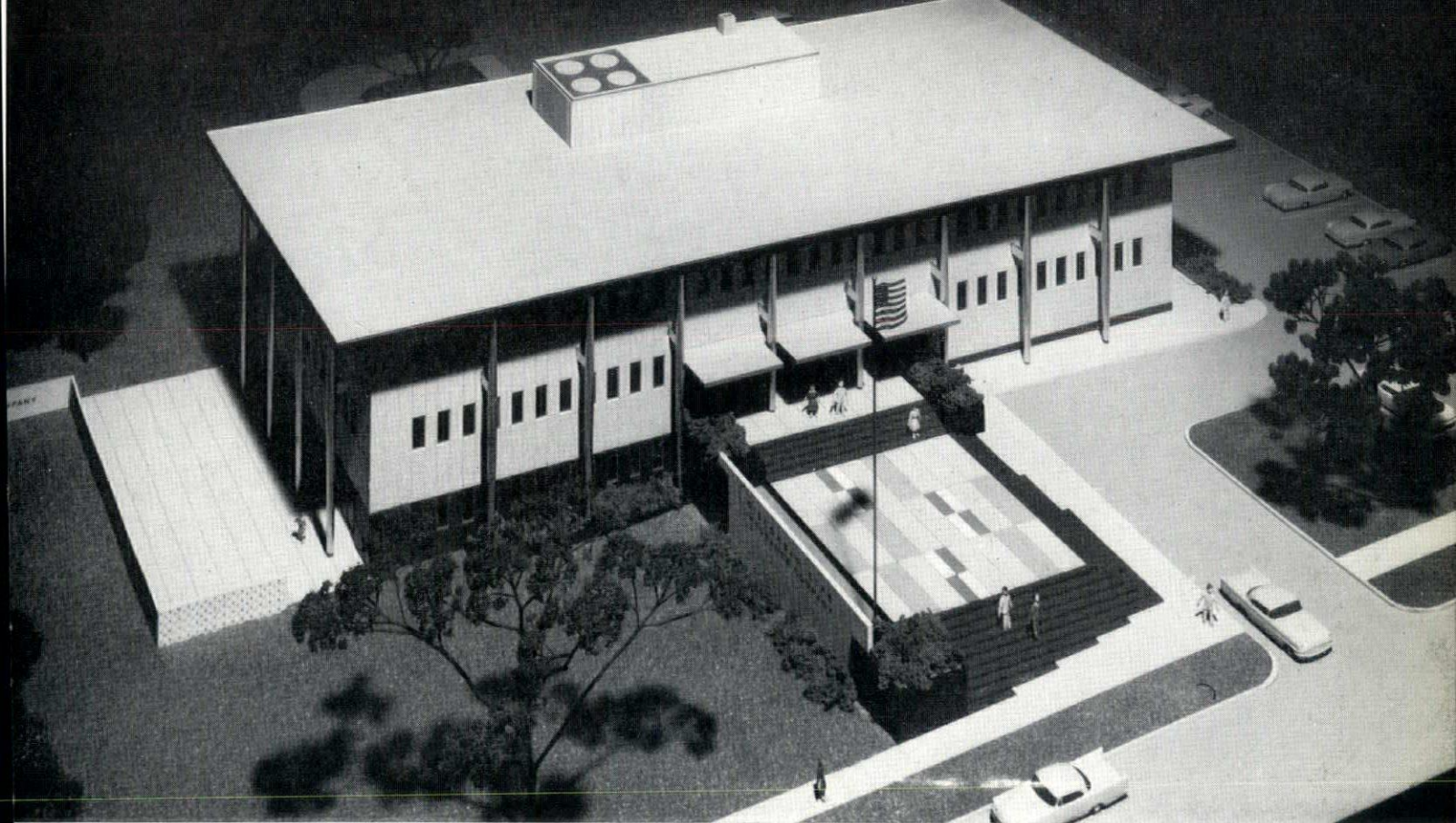


Photo by William Wollin

A NEW HOME FOR WISCONSIN LIFE

Now taking shape on Madison's west limits is the bright new home office building of the Wisconsin Life Insurance Company.

As this projection by Weiler and Strang and Associates indicates, the exposed steel structural columns will be encased in stainless steel. The exterior materials will be sand-blasted gray granite with a polished black granite base.

The interior of the entrance lobby will be finished with terrazzo floors, granite and marble walls with some plastic surfaces as well. Interior office space, in general, will consist of vinyl asbestos floor tile, painted plaster walls and acoustic tile ceilings, except that in the executive suite wood paneling will be used to a considerable extent for the wall surfaces.

Located on the southeast corner of Segoe Road and University Avenue, the main entrance to the three-story building will be from the west with a generous plaza and fountain between the entrance and Segoe Road.

On the ground floor, which is below the main entrance level, will be located the offices of the company's Madison

agency. Also on the ground floor will be a cafeteria, lounge space and conference rooms with a generous expanse of windows overlooking the Blackhawk golf course across University Avenue. A kitchen will be adjacent to the cafeteria. Other service areas, such as storage and equipment rooms, will take up the remainder of the ground floor.

On the first floor will be located the accounting department, controller and cashier with an IBM equipment room, underwriting and actuarial staffs, and the general file section.

The second floor will contain the executive office suite, the library, agency offices, investment department and sales training department.

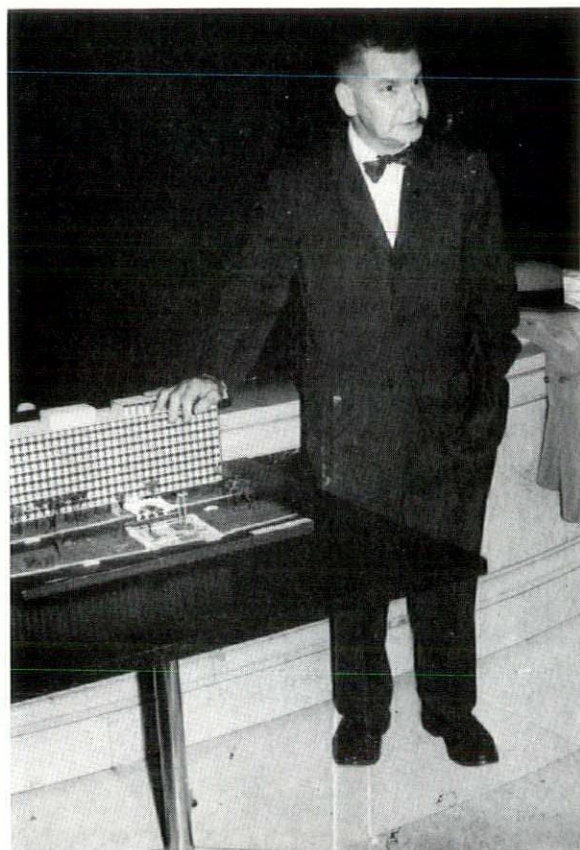
Interior lighting, in general, will be with recessed fluorescent fixtures except that in the entrance lobby and executive suite there will be a certain amount of indirect lighting introduced.

The entire building will be air conditioned.

Off-street employe and public parking for 70 cars will be provided.



Award winner Charles Woerhl and Mrs. Woerhl at the official opening of the exhibition.



Karl Yasko, state architect, proudly displayed a model of the new State Office Building.

ARCHITECTURE UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME



William Kinne, Jr., (center) explained the exhibits to visitors.

Governor Gaylord Nelson toured an exhibition of Wisconsin A.I.A. Honor Award entries in the Capitol rotunda the day of the exhibition opening May 18th. His guide for the tour was W. S. Kinne, Jr., A.I.A., of Madison.

The exhibition which closed June 1 was arranged by the Western Division of the Wisconsin Chapter. All 49 honor award mounts together with some models were on public displays. Ribbons designated the Honor Award winners.

Also on display were A.I.A. pamphlets and booklets designed to give the public a better knowledge of the field of architecture.



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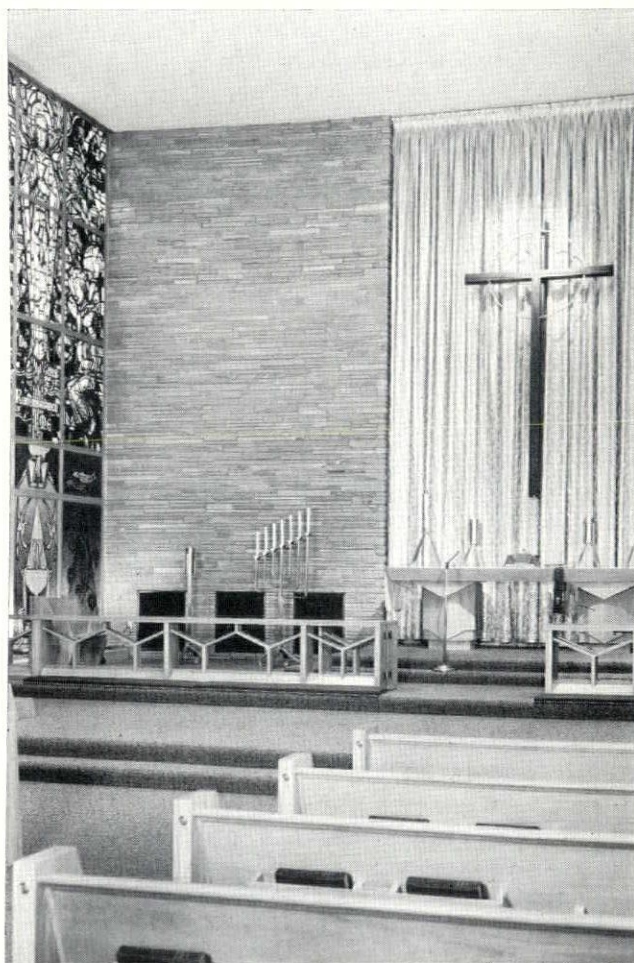
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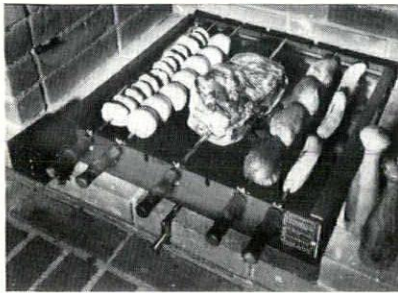
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CHAPTER NOTES



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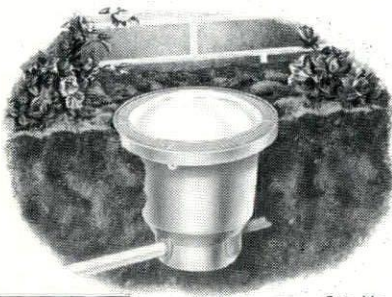
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BOARD MEETING: The Board of Directors met in the Desert Room, Sands Motel, Milwaukee at 10:00 a.m. on May 12, 1961, with the following members present: Francis Rose, John Jacoby, Allen Strang, Eugene Wasserman, John Brust, William Kaeser, Wallace Lee, Leonard Reinke, William Weeks and Willis Leenhouts. Guests: Thomas Kemp, Richard Scheife.

The Board recommended approval of three Corporate Members to the Octagon and approved the membership of one Junior Associate Member.

Ratification of three appointments, Carl L. Ames, Robert Sauter and Sheldon Segel, to the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Architects' Foundation was accomplished.

Advertising in dedicatory issues was reconsidered. It was decided that the Wisconsin Chapter should develop an acceptable form to be followed and then propose it to the other chapters in the North Central Region.

The Board will appoint a committee to make recommendations for Fellowship.

Committee appointments for the chapter were considered. President Rose and John Jacoby will prepare recommendations for the standing committees and present them to the Board in June.

* * *

NORTHEAST DIVISION MEETING: Featuring "A Professional Opinion" presented by an attorney, the meeting was held on May 8, 1961 at the 101 Club in Fond du Lac. Wives of the Architects were invited to attend. A summer social affair is being planned for July 10.

WELCOME ABOARD

EUGENE R. PRINE, presently with Cashin and Associates in Madison, is a new Junior Associate member. He was born November 9, 1935 at Baraboo, Wisconsin, graduated in 1958, B. Arch. from University of Minnesota. His address is 101 Grand Ave., Madison.

* * *

DONALD L. POND, new Junior Associate member, 6603 W. Florist Ave., Milwaukee is with Donald L. Grieb Associates of Milwaukee. Born in Milwaukee, June 17, 1927, he served in the U. S. Navy in 1945 and 1946. Formerly employed by Brielmaier, Sherer and

Sherer, 1957-1959 and Kloppenburg and Kloppenburg, 1959-1961.

* * *

SOUTHEAST DIVISION MEETING: Meeting on May 15, 1961 at the Boulevard Inn. Mr. Vincent Lung, Chief of the Advanced Planning Section, City of Milwaukee Planning Commission and Mr. George Pazik, Executive Director of the Upper Third Street Advancement Association presented an illustrated report on the progress of urban renewal. They compared the urban renewal progress in selected American cities with progress in Milwaukee.

* * *

WESTERN DIVISION MEETING: Mr. Joseph Weiler, A.I.A. presented "The Civil War — Resume Building and politics" at the meeting on April 25 at the Cuba Club, Madison. Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A. filmstrip "Wisconsin's Changing Face" was shown by Budde Marino.

(Continued on Page 35)



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STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

At the Wisconsin Chapter A.I.A. annual meeting held April 13, 1961, it was recommended that the following Construction Contracts-Joint Statement of Principles be used where applicable:

(1) WE BELIEVE that the Owner and/or the Owner's agent who originates the contract has the responsibility of providing the funds to the extent of the agreed contract price to complete the contract and maintain monthly payments in accordance with the contract throughout the progress of the job.

(2) WE BELIEVE that a reasonable retention of a percentage of payment due for the work involved is necessary to protect the interest of the Owner for whom the construction is being done.

(3) WE BELIEVE progress payments are the responsibility of the Owner, Architect and General Contractor to authorize and disburse monthly payments based on the reasonable value of labor and materials incorporated in the work and of materials suitably stored at the job site.

(4) RETAINED PERCENTAGE: WHEREAS retained percentage procedures on public works under the Federal Miller Act have generally worked to the mutual advantage and satisfaction of all or most parties at interest over the more than 20 years the Act has been in effect,

WE BELIEVE that it would be a step in the right direction if all national trade and professional organizations in construction or related fields seek cooperatively to encourage among their respective memberships an extension to private works, wherever possible, of such retained percentage procedures as now prevail on Federal public works.

SUCH RETAINED PERCENTAGE would be at the rate of 10 per cent until 50 per cent of the job is completed, after which there shall be no additional retainage.

"URBAN AESTHETICS"

Joseph Passoneau, Dean of the School of Architecture at Washington University, St. Louis, will be one of the Artists-in-Residence this summer at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Passoneau will conduct a four-week course entitled "Urban Aesthetics", starting July 3 and continuing through July 28. The class will meet from 7 to 8:15 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Registration is the first day of class, July 3. The fee for Wisconsin Residents is \$30.

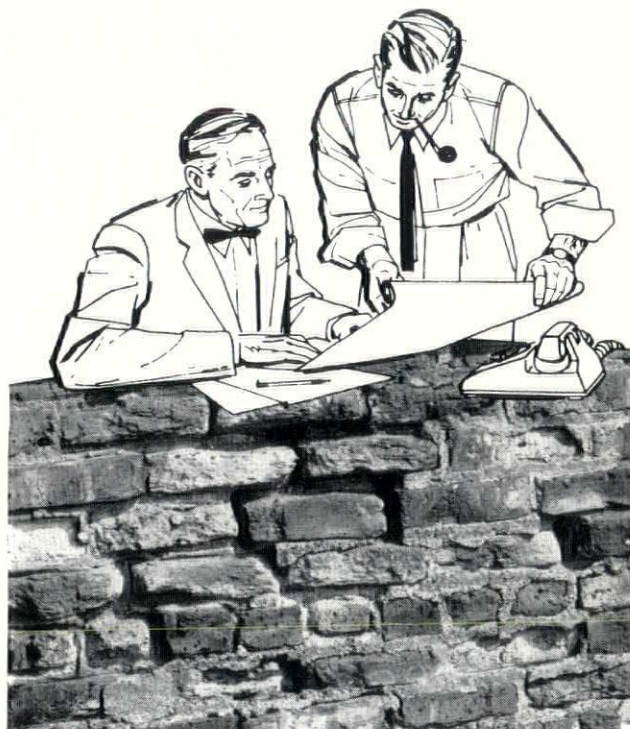
Passoneau has been honored by *Fortune* magazine, which selected the Chicago private redevelopment project he designed for New York Life Insurance Company as one of the 15 most significant building projects in the country since 1930.

ANNUAL ART AWARD

The Wisconsin Architects Foundation annual art award of \$50 was presented to Bruce McClain of Platteville, Wisconsin, for his oil painting "Totems" at the 47th Annual Painters and Sculptors Exhibition at Milwaukee Art Center.

This painting also received the Milwaukee Art Center Purchase Award. Mr. McClain is a student at Platteville State College. Selection for the Foundation was made by President Roger M. Herbst and Wallace R. Lee, Jr.

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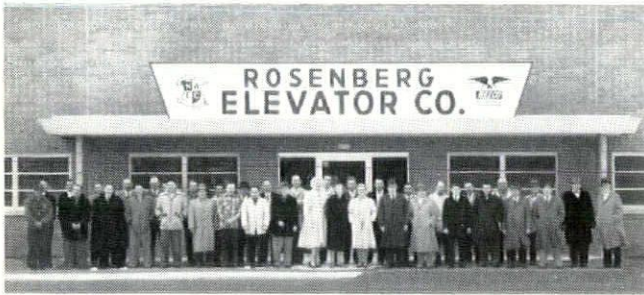
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THE AGE OF THE ARCHITECT

(At a recent Board meeting of the Wisconsin chapter, request was made that the Wisconsin Architect carry an article written for use by the architect in explaining his function and services in easy-to-understand terms to either clients or students. The following article is published in answer to this request. If a sufficient number of architects would like re-prints of this article they will be made available at nominal cost. Please address The Wisconsin Architect, 781 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.)

An important part of your future is being shaped right now by a man you probably don't even know.

Sitting over a drafting board in his office near you, he embodies a unique combination of talents. Part artist, part engineer, professional counselor, and businessman, he is the architect—the man who is re-shaping America on a scale never before undertaken in this or any other nation's history.

In every era of American history, one profession has tended to dominate the course of public life. When the Pilgrims landed, it was the ministry which gave the early settlers the spiritual strength and courage they needed to conquer nature, disease, and hostile natives. Later, when the settlements grew into colonies, the lawyers established the political and judicial structure through which our nation took form. Still later, it was the financier who developed the nation's industry, transportation, and far-flung communications systems.

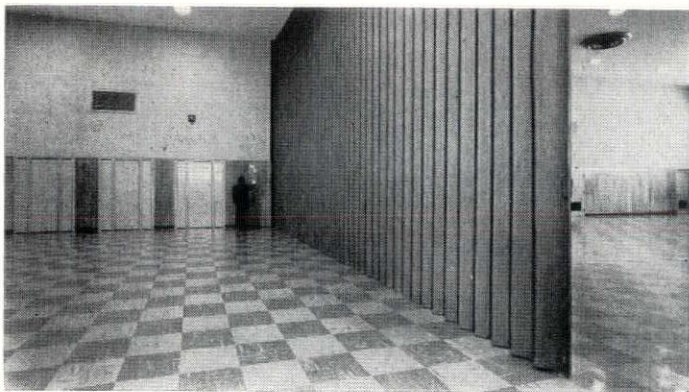
Today, in mid-twentieth-century America, a clear case can be made that we have moved into the age of the architect. Consider these facts: Construction is the single biggest industry in the country today—bigger than farming, bigger than automobile production, bigger, even, than defense. Last year, it topped \$50 billion. Within the next decade, we are expected to spend the staggering sum of \$600 billion on construction—more than the worth of all the existing buildings in the nation. And, within the next 40 years, economists predict conservatively that we will have to duplicate every single building in the United States—in effect, build a second America—to house a population which will nearly double in that time.

The architect is the leader of America's building team. In the language of the dictionary, he is the "master builder—the man who 'forms plans and designs . . . draws up specifications for buildings' and supervises their construction. The architect's responsibility is to see to it that we live, work, play, and worship in a well-planned, satisfying and productive physical framework. The basic principles of architecture have remained unchanged since antiquity. But the ways of building, the needs of modern life, are

(Continued on Page 3)

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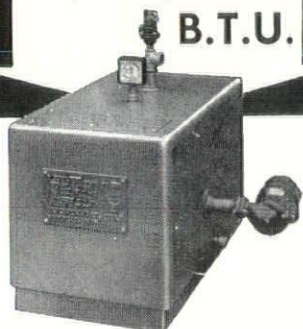
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(Continued from Page 28)

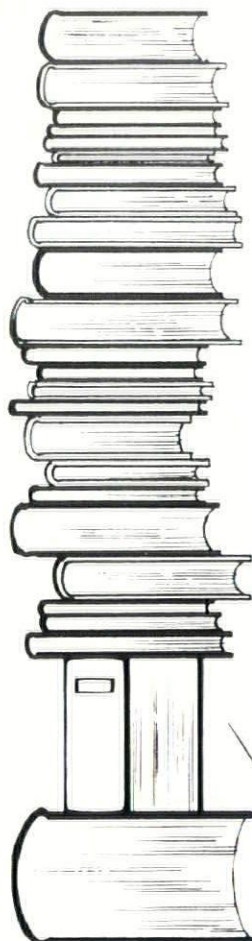
the scale on which building must be planned have changed to a degree which has vastly broadened the architect's practice and the knowledge which he must assimilate to create architecture.

Perhaps the simplest possible description of architecture is that it is the professional use of space. More accurately, it is the design of various kinds of spaces. For example, the arrangement of spaces *inside* a well-designed house keeps children from running across the living spaces of adults. Noisy living spaces are separated from quiet sleeping spaces. In a school, well-planned spaces provide the best education for the tax dollar. The spaces inside a good business building aid production efficiency by keeping the product or key document moving in a straight work-flow line.

Architecture is also the design of *outside* spaces; the way a house is situated on a lot to let in light without unwanted heat and glare, and provide privacy from the neighbors. It is also the way these spaces are related to each other to form a neighborhood and the way neighborhoods are related to form a community. The spaces *between* spaces are important, too; good planning enhances property values by providing an easy link between the house and store without jamming them together to the detriment of both. Pulling them too far apart, of course, is just as bad.

The planning of spaces and their relationship to each other is the social purpose of architecture, the meaning of the word "function" in design. The way the spaces are enclosed and supported is the engineering part of architecture, the provision of structure. To meet the third qualification for architecture, the space arrangements and enclosure should produce the effect we call beauty.

(Continued on Page 31)



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(Continued from Page 30)

These criteria directly parallel the definition of architecture given nearly 2,000 years ago by the ancient Roman, Vitruvius. His words, as paraphrased in about 1600 by an Englishman, Sir Henry Wotton, were: "Well building hath three conditions — commodity, firmness, and delight." The fundamentals are unchanged — function (commodity), structure (firmness), and beauty (delight).

But the scale on which the architect must think and plan has changed greatly. In pioneer America the rush westward and the handiwork of the semi-skilled carpenter created a psychology of expediency in building from which we are just beginning to recover. Today, as a spokesman for The American Institute of Architects put it: "We are just beginning to dig our way, literally, out of jumbles of bad buildings imitating past European cultures, to clear jerry-built slum neighborhoods, and to rearrange gridiron roadway systems originally planned as if the movement of cars, and not the needs of people, was the important consideration in planning."

Another hangover, the dangers of which are just beginning to win public recognition, architects say, is the practice of allowing vast tracts of good land to be bulldozed flat and plastered with endless rows of poorly-designed, tiny suburban houses. To erase the scars of the past, reclaim valuable land from the dwindling supply, and build properly for the future will require large-scale planning on an integrated community scale, according to the architects. In hundreds of communities across the nation, this is being done today.

Today, then, architecture is no longer just a single building, but complexes of buildings, designs of neighborhoods, and the planning and redevelopment of whole communities. The nature of the client, too, has changed. Where once it was traditionally a single person, today it is often a board, as with a school or corporation; a committee, as in a church; or even a syndicate, which might involve a combination of developer, banker, or group of investors.

What kind of man is it who is equipped to meet this big design challenge and how many of him are available to do the job? To answer the second question first, there are approximately 11,000 architectural firms practicing in the nation today. In size, they range from one or two persons to hundreds, and an office may include planners, designers, production experts, specification writers, draftsmen, job captains, inspectors, and others. In addition, architects hire as employees or engage as consultants many technical specialists — such as structural and mechanical engineers — who are paid from architectural fees. The architect's fee, it should be added, comes only from his client, the building owner. He is not permitted by the ethics of practice to accept any compensation from the sale or use of building materials or services. By the professional code, no man can serve two masters. Thus the design and building process are kept separate, and the architect acts as the agent of the owner in inspecting and checking on the work of the contractor.

Architectural design — whether it involves a house, a school, bank, or any normal type of structure — generally falls in four stages. The first or "schematic" design stage involves consultations with the client. He must state what is to happen in the building. How many people will do it and how will it be done? What result is expected? In a house, for example, the manner and habits of the family are more important to the design process than the client's ideal or imagined feelings about types of materials and color draperies. Here, clear and direct communication between client and architect are of paramount importance.

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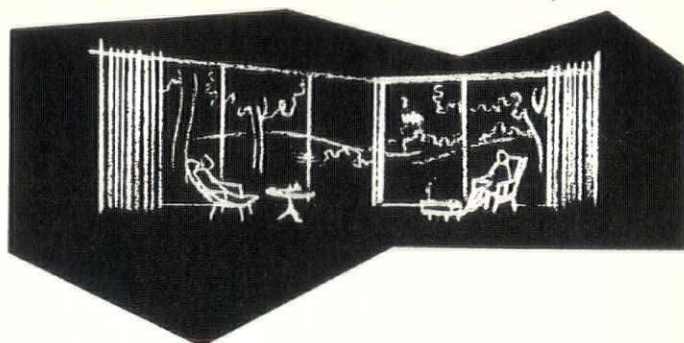
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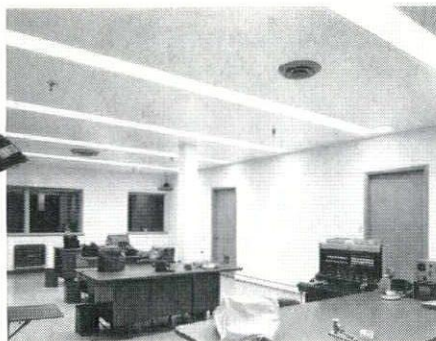
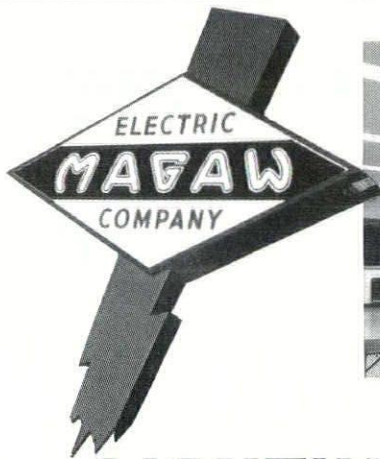
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Also important is the site, its grade, soil condition, shape, and size. It will affect the building design and its orientation, and so will the local climate, sun-load, amount of rainfall and available light, and a host of other environmental factors.

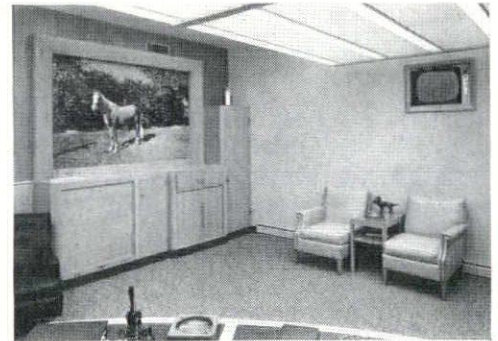
From this accumulation of data develops the preliminary drawings. In this second stage, drawings are prepared to show the general plan and how it fits the site. Recommendations are made to the client on construction methods, use of materials, and mechanical systems and equipment. An estimate of cost and outline of building specifications are prepared. After the client approves this, the third or "construction documents" phase begins.

Detailed working drawings are made to illustrate all essential architectural, structural, and mechanical work. These drawings, together with others showing interior space arrangements, building elevations, cross-sections, and details, are accompanied by a book of specifications outlining the materials to be used and the required levels of craftsmanship. The fourth phase is the construction itself. The architect directs tests of the quality of materials, checks contractors' shop drawings, and inspects the work as it goes on. He keeps the client informed on progress, checks costs, and approves contractors' applications for payment. When satisfied that the job is done, the architect certifies to that effect.

In large-scale community design projects, of course, the architect, and sometimes teams of architects, work closely with city planners, sociologists, and many types of construction specialists. On this level, both private and public money and interests are involved. But, in the final analysis, the end product is still design—the product of the designer and one of the prime needs of the mid-twentieth century—the age of the architect.



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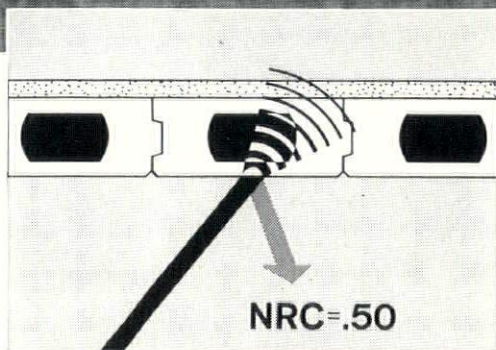
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2.



3.



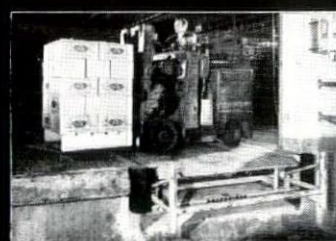
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5.



6.



7.

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CHAPTER NOTES

(Continued from Page 26)

The following Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A. attended the A.I.A. Convention in Philadelphia, April 24 through 28: Walter A. Domann, Donn Hougen, W. S. Kinne, Jr., Carl W. Schubert, Frederick J. Schweitzer, Robert B. Hackner, LeRoy Riegel, Fritz von Grossman, Sheldon Segel, John E. Somerville, Francis Rose, John Jacoby, Joseph Flad, Karel Yasko, Julius Sandstedt, A. A. Tannenbaum, Richard Perrin, Ed Berners and Fred Wegner.

* * *

Changes and amendments for the Wisconsin Chapter A.I.A. By-laws as approved by the membership at the Annual

meeting, Lake Lawn Lodge, Delavan have been approved as being in accordance with Institute By-Laws.

* * *

John Jacoby, Wisconsin chapter secretary-treasurer has been appointed to the national A.I.A. Chapter Affairs Committee.

* * *

At the national A.I.A. convention in Philadelphia, Julius Sandstedt, Oshkosh, was appointed regional director of the north central region of the American Institute of Architects. Sandstedt will represent the area to Washington A.I.A. headquarters. The north central region includes, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.



HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

To: Ruth Hill

In recognition and appreciation of her enthusiastic service and complete devotion to the Wisconsin Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, the membership presents this certificate with sincere affection and gratitude.



John A. Bunt
President
John P. Jacoby
Secretary - Treasurer

April 13, 1961

RUTH HILL IS HONORARY MEMBER

The Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects, at the annual convention, conferred its second Honorary membership. Of singular significance, this kudos is held in highest esteem by the membership. The standing ovation at the presentation further qualified this

expression of unanimous accord with which this citation was awarded.

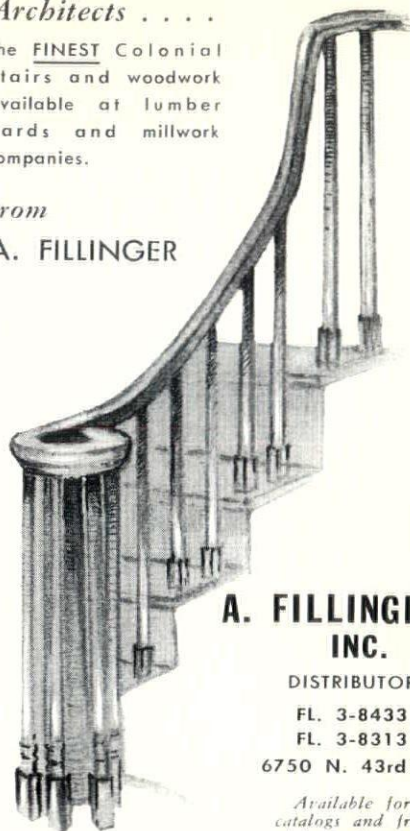
Unpretentiously, Ruth Hill, Executive Secretary, Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A. becomes Ruth Hill, Honorary Member, Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A.

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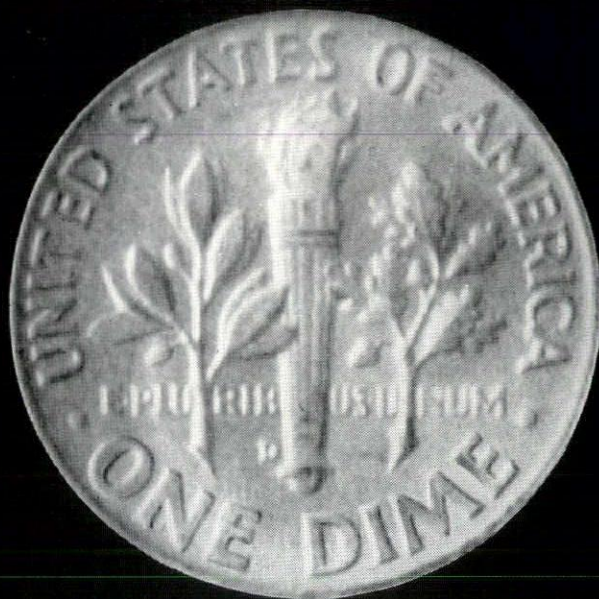
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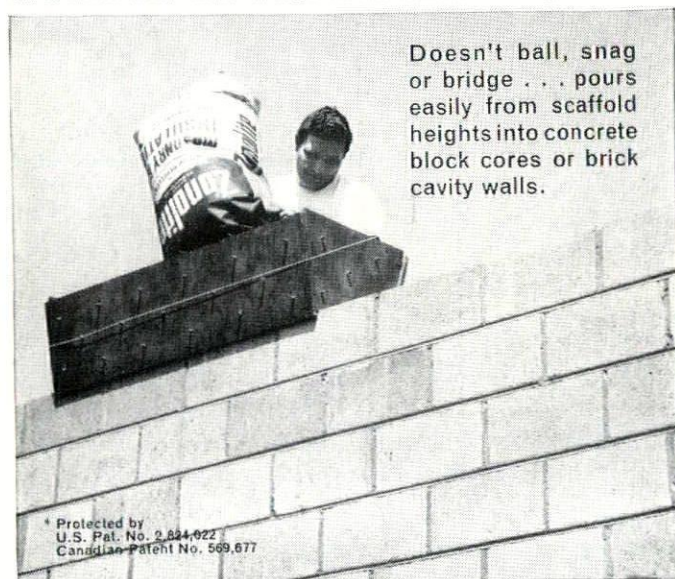
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